MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"LUCK."—IN TRANSPLANTING TREES.

MR. EDITOR,—As the season for transplanting trees is approaching, we cannot but remark the ridiculous and vague notions that still exist in the public mind on this subject; the impression being almost universal that about such a proportion of all transplanting will prove "addle."

Now close experiment, involving some 2000 cases for the last five years, has taught me the entire falsity of this notion. That under proper circumstances, *every one tree of a numberless myriad*, may be made to start out with precisely the certainty, they would have done, remaining in their original locality.

These circumstances are,—*so taking them up, as to retain some fine roots; and so locating them once, that they shall, somehow or other, come in constant contact with moisture.* The latter is the great secret of preserving life, where there is any fine root; and it is a circumstance that may always be supplied, if the tree is worth the trouble. If not, it was not worth setting.

I never lose a tree, ordinarily speaking; and for this reason, I never set, without flooding the roots with water, that the loose earth may be made compact around, as before, and a ready conductor of that moisture which is the medium of communication for the soil nutrition.

This is a vital matter and too little thought of. Loose earth will not conduct moisture to refresh the tree; at least, but in feeble quantities, and while the small roots are few.

Hence the necessity of a *compensative*. I do it by profuse wash at setting; and *ever afterwards*, as I find the ground getting dry around it. No tree can live in dry dust, except as having had time to send down its "tap root," or water suckers into the moist earth below. If a tree was worth setting, it is worth thus taking care of; and when so cherished, need *never* fail.

Something is gained, too, in spreading old litter about the roots to keep the sun off, and the moisture from evaporating. And we have saved the life of many a doubtful tree by shielding the body from the scathing sun, the first summer. Thus, with protection and that water nourishment, which is at every one's control (and which he can always furnish,) better than lose his tree, we say there is *no need* of losing any one, that has any roots.

As to the time, we have always found the spring, just previous to the opening bud, the best. Then there is a lively action in the sap, sending out quick tendrils in leaf and root, leaving, what I suppose to be important in the case, the least possible time between a state of thrift in one place, and growth and thrift in another. But we can transplant trees *every summer month* with proportional shading and watering.

One word more upon the eternal subject of "grafting." I am now satisfied that all the main, uppermost branches of every tree, may with safety, and should be cut off and grafted at the same time. The conservative, or reserve branches for keeping up vigor in the tree, should be the lower, small, less monopolising ones, and these cropped, during summer, as often as putting out monopolising shoots. The truth is, the whole force of the stock should be turned into the scions as soon as well underweigh; and there is no trouble about "winter killing" which would not lie in the opposite case, or which would not be remedied by early cropping or stripping off the leaves. The first, vigorous thrift of the season, succeeding grafting, is immensely important to the perfect formation of the point.

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☞ We are sometimes complained of, for publishing so many different opinions on modes of farming and gardening; and are told that it tends to confuse the inquirer after truth, and to leave him as much in the dark as he was at first.

But such is the nature of all free discussion. There are more wrong heads than right ones in every community, but so long as freedom exists, every one is entitled to a hearing, and each hearer must judge for himself.

In regard to transplanting there are different modes and different opinions. It may be that none have yet discovered the very best plan of taking up and re-setting trees, and it is not prudent for any one to be very positive that he alone is right. Many prefer the plan of giving the soil a thorough soaking at the time of setting the tree; and one argument in favor of it is that all the cavities under the trunk will be filled and the tree will stand firmer, with less liability to canker and rot than when reliance is placed on adjusting the fresh mould to the roots.

But other skilful orchardists totally object to "flooding the roots with water" or to rendering the earth more moist than it naturally is in May or the last of April. They contend that this is placing the ground in an unnatural state, and though you give a great abundance of moisture at first you provide no means for securing that abundance, and if you could you would have your tree in an unnatural element. Apple trees will grow rank, for a time, in wet lands, but such are not what they delight in. They uniformly flourish best on a side hill where there is no chance to flood them at any season.

The famous and ingenious Wm. Cobbett was so averse to wetting roots farther than the soil would wet them, that he wou'd not allow of a drop of water on cabbage plants, on transplanting, even in June and July. He argued that by making a puddle there, you make the earth hard like a cake and prevent the extension of the roots. And to prove this theory he succeeded remarkably in taking a different course.

For our own part we prefer setting trees after the earth has become warm and been drained of a part of its moisture. We object to setting in October, because we do not desire to see the earth bedded down heavy on the roots. And when we set in the spring we choose to leave the earth so light that the roots can extend without obstruction. By putting *litter*, of almost any kind, on the surface we keep the earth sufficiently moist, in most cases, for the action of the roots. If the ground is sandy or gravelly, care must be taken to prepare holes and render the texture of the earth suitable to retain a proper degree of moisture. And where artificial watering may be necessary the surface should always be covered with straw or litter, for in such case one pail of water would do more service than three without it; it would not soon evaporate.

We have set a variety and a vast many trees within 45 years, and we have tried all the modes that looked plausible. Our own preference is to set trees—that is those that shed the leaf in autumn, just before the leaf puts out in the spring, place the mould carefully about the roots that no cavity may be left open, cover the surface about the tree with litter to check the evaporation, to keep the earth light, and to support the body of the tree through summer against the attacks of the winds.

Stones may be laid on the litter to make the tree stand firmer, and stones lying on the surface never make the soil lie heavy. In this mode no staking is required unless you intend to let the oxen trim the trees when they are allowed to roam every where.

As to cutting off tops for grafting there will be no danger while you confine yourself to small limbs.

[Editor.

POULTRY OF VARIOUS KINDS.

BRAINTREE, March 18th, 1844.

MR. EDITOR,—Dear Sir: Merely by accident I was present at the meeting of the Agricultural Society holden in the State House a few evenings since. I had no idea of taking a part in the debate; but being unexpectedly called upon by the Hon. President, and having had considerable experience in the subject then under consideration, I was induced to make a few remarks, but in so desultory a manner, that I fear they were of little consequence to any one.

In regard to poultry, in general, I have always been fond of keeping them; and for more than forty years, I have indulged myself in this pleasing amusement, and have had almost every species of the feathered tribe. I have kept hens of various kinds, and have often found many of our native breed, equally as good as many that have been imported; those imported of the largest kind, I have usually found less productive; many of them lay but few eggs, and are very much disposed to sit; very often they will sit on their roosts for several days after they have done laying, and their neats destroyed. But without mentioning the several kinds, I am fully convinced that the Dorkings are the most preferable.

They are a little larger than our native breed, but not so large as many that are imported; there are two kinds of Dorkings; the yellow leg, and the brown, and blue leg. The yellow are the best, perhaps their meat is no better flavored, but the flesh is more yellow, and their chickens sell better. I have had some of this kind about two years, they do not decrease in quality as many other kinds do, but I think they increase both in size and in the number of their eggs, and are less disposed to sit than many other kinds.

I have a large poultry yard, of about one acre, with a spring of water constantly running through, also several small ponds, for my ducks and geese, and a very warm poultry house, which is built on the south side of a hill; three sides of it are made with stone, and the front with boards, which has large glass windows, which are opened occasionally, a door to go in, and a very small door for the poultry; it is perfectly tight when the doors and windows are shut, and is so warm that there has been no frost in it during the past winter, although the small door, has been open all the time; hens will lay much better by being kept warm during the cold weather; mine that have been kept in the poultry house have laid all winter, while those that have been exposed to the barn and sheds have not laid any. It is almost impossible to have fowls confined in a poultry yard, particularly in the summer season, unless you inclose several acres of land.

Much depends on their food; they require a a considerable quantity of fresh boiled meat, of almost any kind, particularly in the winter time, when they can get no worms. Chickens require a great deal; boiled vegetables of all kinds, mixed with meal is good; raw cabbages, potatoes, beets and carrots, cut very small, the smaller the better, answer very well; they are fond of them, they like a variety, and will not "live by bread alone." I usually, give them corn, meal, boiled fish, meat, and vegetables alternately, and I am fully satisfied, that they can be kept to much advantage, and be very profitable.

The poultry house should be free from their own dirt, and whitewashed with lime, twice in every year, spring and fall; should there be any vermin, as is often the case, the best method to kill *every one of them*, is to exclude the poultry from the house, put a small furnace full of charcoal in, set it on fire, shut up the house tight, and it will destroy them all in two nights. Be sure to let them have plenty of food.

In regard to geese, I have had all kinds, and from long experience, I find, that a cross with with the wild gander, with the native brown goose, or half mountain and half native, the best. I have crossed the wild gander with the native, half mountain and half native, the mountain, the India and the Bremen, none do so well as the former; those crossed with the mountain, will be larger, but you will not have so many, the mountains are very irregular in laying, and do not lay so many eggs. The wild ganders usually mate with one goose, but by taking away the eggs and destroying the nest before she begins to sit, she will lay a second time, and sometimes a third time, in this case you can put the eggs under a hen, or you can keep more than one goose, and set the eggs under the goose that does not mate with the gander; be careful to set the eggs, that are laid by the goose, that mates with the gander. I always mark mine with a pen and ink.

I have several pair of wild geese. They are not too prolific. They will not lay till they are four years old, and generally lay but four or five eggs,—sometimes six. A wild gander will mate with a tame goose, when two years old, but seldom breed before they are four. It is best to put them with a goose when two or three years old, in the fall of the year, and keep them separate from any others several weeks. When wild ganders are together, they seldom mate with a tame goose. I have had two wild ganders which were not separated, so fond of each other that they would never mate with a tame goose, unless separated, and at such a distance that they could not hear the voice of each other.

Old wild geese generally sell for ten dollars a pair. I have seldom bought or sold them for a less sum. The mongrels will never breed; I kept one several years. When she was six years old she laid a small egg, which had no yolk. The mongrel goose is the finest bird for the table, excepting the canvass-back duck, and many prefer the mongrel. They are very large; some as heavy as sixteen or eighteen pounds. They usually sell from one fifty to three dollars each. The wild geese and the mongrels produce more feathers than any other kind, and double to our native geese. They are usually plucked once or twice before they are killed. The method formerly was by picking off the feathers with the thumb and fingers, which was not only cruel to the geese but injurious to the feathers, as there are many pin feathers which are plucked with the others, which are offensive and cause a disagreeable smell. My usual way is to shear them as you do sheep, leaving a few large feathers to support the wings; by this method you cut off all the quills and inflict no pain on the goose. The mongrel geese always sell well, particularly when there is good sleighing. Parties of pleasure are fond of mongrel geese for supper.

The Bremens were much talked of when first imported, and sold for a very high price—some as high as fifteen or twenty dollars per pair.—They were very large, and they laid many eggs. They begin to lay in February. Many of their eggs get frozen, and those that hatch out often die. They are remarkably tender, and you cannot raise them, unless they are fed well and put up every night in a very warm pen, and the greatest care must be taken with them. The wild and the mongrel are very hardy; they require nothing but grass, and may run out all the time, and very seldom die. I lost about forty Bremen goslins the last year, and raised more than that number of wild and mongrels, and not one of them died. I usually keep about twenty pairs, through the winter; principally wild and those crossed with the wild gander.

The wild geese are the most sagacious kind I ever knew. They, by instinct, go south in the fall and north in the spring. To gratify a curiosity, I put an egg (laid by a native goose mated with a wild gander) under a hen. The egg hatched out and the goslin was brought up with the hen and chickens. It took no notice of the geese, and went with the hens all summer and through the winter. About the first of April the wild geese go to the north. At that time the mongrel (hatched by the hen) appeared uneasy and shook his head, (as the wild ones do before they attempt to leave,) the wing being cut it could not fly, but it walked off in a north direction to the salt water and I lost it. A neighbor of mine had a wild gander that had mated with a tame goose for several years, and had a number of broods of goslins. The wing not having been cut that year, he flew away in the spring, and returned in the fall with a mate and four young ones. They lit down in the yard and were all taken. I have known a flock of mongrels to fly off to the South in the fall, and a part of them return in the spring to my farm. The wild ones that are raised here have the same disposition to migrate as those that have never been domesticated, and are better to keep and to breed from.

[Remainder next week.]

ROSE BUGS.—CHARCOAL DUST.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir: The familiarity which has appeared between you, and your correspondents, has induced me to forward these lines, to which you will please pay such regard as you think proper.

If you, or any of your correspondents, can prescribe any thing to protect grape vines, cherry, and other trees, from the attacks of the rose bug, I think the information would be useful and interesting to many. This insect has appeared in swarms for two years past about here, and devoured much of the foliage of grape vines and fruit trees, appearing to do more damage than any other insect which we have had. Now, if you can inform me, whence these insects come, or whither they go, or whether any preparation is necessary for their appearance, it will be what I have not yet been able to learn.

I should like, also, to know something respecting the value of coal dust; how it ought to be applied as a manure, and whether it retains its original value after laying a number of years on the ground where the coal was burnt. In perusing your valuable paper, I have been much interested with what has been said on the culture and propagation of fruit trees. I have also found much valuable information on the nature and application of manure. I think there is no branch of agriculture, on which farmers need to be informed, more than on the art of enriching their land, and none in which so great errors are committed, as in the management of manure.

Yours, &c.,
A READER.

Medway, March 23, 1844.

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☞ Rose-bugs, or rose-chafers, as Dr. Harris calls them, are very troublesome in many cases, and no easy mode of destroying them has yet been discovered. It is now ascertained that they come up out of the ground in June and remain from thirty to forty days to trouble us. The females then enter the earth and lay their eggs there, then return to the surface and die in a few days.

As to destroying them, Dr. Harris thinks they are not affected by any of the applications usually found destructive to other insects, and he advises to pick them off of plants and put them in hot water. If salt would kill the eggs, or young worms in the ground,—and we believe it would,—we could clear our gardens of them at a cheap rate; we could strow salt at the rate of ten bushels per acre in October, without risk of injury to vegetation. We hope our friends will try salt on corners of their gardens to see if rose bugs may not be destroyed as well as other insects in their worm state.

In the latter part of June they appear in vast numbers, not only on the rose, but on cherry trees and grape vines. Yet they may be rapidly destroyed by picking with the fingers, and children may well be employed in this business. We have often diminished their numbers most rapidly by using fingers and hot water.

COAL DUST.—Charcoal has not been much used as manure, and we can at present say but little experimentally, of its value. Our correspondent may see in our last paper an experiment of applying 23 bushels of charcoal to the acre, which, in North Hadley, produced a greater effect on grass than did sulphuric acid, (40 lbs.,) or salt, (5 bushels,) or ashes (23 bushels,) or gypsum, (300 lbs.,) per acre.

There can be no doubt that charcoal is valuable, for we may see its effects for a great length of time where an ancient coal pit stood. Probably coal attracts nitrous substances from the atmosphere and yields it readily again to the growing plants. It should be pulverised and then spread on the surface. Coal dust is good in gardens, for its color retains heat instead of reflecting it, and it will consequently aid early vegetables. It has the effect too of driving away insects in many cases. Try a little in your garden; it will not be expensive. [Editor.

GRAFTING TREES.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir: I send you a few lines upon grafting. Should you think them worth your notice you may give them a place in your valuable paper, as the time of year has arrived when those who intend to graft this spring should make preparations for it, by cutting their scions from thrifty trees of last year's growth, and that too before the buds have swollen much, and then keep them in a cool cellar with the cut ends buried in moist dirt. This will keep them fresh and good till the proper time for setting them is past; those who let their scions stay on the trees till they leave out, are apt to pay dear for their negligence.

The best time that I have ever found for setting Pears or Apples is from the first to the last of May, when the sap flows freely. And the best material for doing up the stocks is a wax made three parts of rosin, one part of beeswax, and one of fresh tallow, or enough to make it so that you can spread it with the thumb and finger after it has been cooled in cold water; with this you can cover the end of the stocks and the side splits perfectly tight from the air. You will need a little grease to rub your thumb and finger on occasionally to prevent the wax sticking. It can be put on faster and with less trouble, and with much less dirt than clay can, and the scions are more apt to live, and will grow, to say the least, as much as those of the same kind set in clay; and though there may be some little warts caused by an overflow of sap, they will all disappear in a few years. The wax does not so confine the scion as does the clay through the summer, for on a thrifty tree, in 2 or 3 months the growth of the scion will split the wax and leave it as free as nature does, but the clay dries hard in hot weather like a brick not burnt, and the scion is thus bound up with clay till the frosts of December release it; while the wax on the *end* of the stock still remains to keep out the water till it is thrown off by the growth of the tree.

When wax is used there is quite a saving made in scions, which, on large trees, is quite an object, especially when the kind is one which is scarce. I have seen an advantage in the wax where the canker-worms have eaten out the buds of the scions that were above the wax, and had left the tree; the bud on the scion, that is, on the wedge part of it, which is always covered with wax or clay, will force itself through the wax, but cannot get through the clay; so all the buds are lost that are covered by the clay, and this makes it necessary to cut the scions with greater length.

Plum and Cherry trees should be attended to earlier than those of Apple and Pear, and then they are more apt to fail, though if the scions are cut in season the chance for them will be pretty good, and better by far than the Peach, for the peach tree suffers so much from the winter that it is very difficult to obtain scions that are not hurt by the frost; yet when they do live they will grow faster than anything else.—I had a Peach tree which last spring was one year old, from the graft that bore fruit last summer. At this rate who would fill his garden with little late natural peach trees, or any other kind of poor fruit, when a little time would give them the best the country can produce.

Yours, &c. A. J. D.

Wenham, March 23.

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☞ We admit all kinds of opinions into our paper, yet, as many of our readers are young, we think it proper to suggest a caution occasionally.—Wax for grafting is made in different ways. Some of it has proved very detrimental to trees, and we have, for a number of years, dispensed with it entirely. We prefer clay and loam and a little fresh manure, with hair intermixed, to any waxen or greasy composition. Perhaps wax may be so made as not to injure.—[Editor.

PLOUGHING IN STUBBLE.

MR. EDITOR,—Dear Sir: I wish to inquire through your useful paper, your opinion about ploughing in stubble ground in the fall; that is, where you have taken off a crop of rye and intend to plant with corn the next season; whether it is best to plough in the stubble as soon as the crop is off, or not till the next spring just before planting; whether ploughing in the stubble does not help enrich the ground and leave it light and in better order to plant, than to leave it till the next spring before you plough? By giving your opinion, you will much oblige a subscriber.

A. S.

Holden, March 23, 1844.

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☞ If stubble is ploughed in, soon after reaping, it will soon rot and become manure; the sooner it is turned, the lighter will be your land, and the more serviceable will be your stubble. On planting in the following spring, you will need to plough but once. [Editor.

CHEESE TO CHINA. The export of cheese to China from this country is increasing and will soon form a considerable item. It is packed whole in cases filled with sawdust and soldered so as to exclude the air.

☞ Let two or three hens be set on the *same day*, and you may put all the broods under the care of one hen in a coop.

THE TOMATO is still not to be found in many gardens where it should be found in its greatest perfection in southern latitudes, though with a little attention it can be grown in most gardens, and furnish for months a wholesome, and to many a most agreeable article of food. A rich, stiff loam is the best soil for the tomato; a good way is to sow the seed in a hot bed in April, and transplant when danger from frost is passed. The plants should be four feet apart in rich good ground, and the vines should be supported by a frame work of some kind, or brush, as the fruit will be better than if left on the ground. There are several varieties, but the large red, for the table or preserving, and the cherry tomato for pickling, are perhaps the best. They are used in various ways: eaten in vinegar as cucumbers, made into soups, into toasts, baked in pie, but perhaps the greatest use is in tomato sauce.

ASPARAGUS. A medical correspondent, on whose statement we can most implicitly rely, informs us that the advantages of this plant are not sufficiently estimated by those who suffer from rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent: and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient carefully avoid all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a similar effect in relieving rheumatism. The heads may be eaten in the usual way, but tea made from the leaves and stalks, and drank three or four times a day, is a certain remedy, though not equally agreeable. [York (Eng.) Courant.

INDIAN CORN. This king of vegetables, being a native of this country, and growing here in greater perfection than anywhere else, cannot be improved by importation from abroad. And, as farmers generally are more careful in the selection of seed of this grain than any other, it is not only preserved from degeneracy, but improved varieties are often produced. No plant better repays care and attention of this kind; and it may be presumed, that the limits of perfection have not yet been reached, either in the improvement of varieties or the method of cultivation. [Visitor.

PREVENTION OF MILDEW ON PEACH TREES. Take sulphur and rain or river water, proportions of two ounces of sulphur to every four gallons of water. Put the quantity which may be required into a copper or boiler, and let it (after it commences boiling) boil for half an hour; after which it may be taken out, or suffered to remain until it becomes of a tepid state, when it ought to be applied to the trees by means of a garden engine or syringe as in a common washing with water. The time for applying it is annually, as soon as the fruit is set and considered out of danger. [Loudon.

CHURNING IN WINTER. Some weeks ago, we had churned not less than an hour or two, without any appearance of the butter coming, when three or four table spoonfuls of a strong solution of *saleratus* was diluted with a pint of warm water and slowly poured in, while the dasher was kept moving to mix it with the cream. In less than a minute after this process began, the butter came.

CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS. The lovers of sweet flowers may derive advantage from the knowledge, that gravelly or sandy soils, promote the secretion of aroma. Those flowers of perfume are natives of the sandy lands, Persia, Arabia, &c., and those in pots should therefore be supplied with sand or gravel.

The Northampton and Springfield Railroad is going forward; 25,000 is already subscribed, the highest estimate being but $300,000. The Western Railroad corporation offer to furnish and run the two trains of cars daily for $16,000 per annum. The factories at Cabotville, through which the road passes, take $65,000 of the stock.

[For the Ploughman.]

THE PLOUGHMAN.

BY MOSES FOSTER, JR.

The twilight grey of early morn
Appears in eastern sky,
And ushers in the new born day,
In bright imagery.

Old chanticleer his shrill toned notes,
Is pealing forth in praise;
And from each tree the songsters sing
Their most melodious lays.

The ploughman rises from his couch,
Refreshed by slumber's balm,
And hastens to his daily toil,
With renovated arms.

A fearless heart and spirit brave
Attend him in the field,
Where he with strong and steady hand
The honored plough doth wield.

He strives not as the soldier strives
For victory by the sword,
But that his house and granary
With plenty may be stored.

His house the poor and needy ones
A blest asylum find,
Peace, comfort, health and charity,
Are there in concord joined.

No king beneath his palace dome
Enjoys an happier lot,
Than to the ploughman is bequeathed,
Within his lowly cot.

A rich reward is meted him,
For long and wearied toil;
To crown his labors, pleasantness
Springs from the fruitful soil.

The seed time and the harvest days
Bring tidings of delight,
To make the ploughman glad of heart
Through winter's gloomy night.

The ploughman has a promise sure,
And never looks in vain,
As looks the merchant for the prize,
He trusteth on the main.

The vessel of the ploughman sails
At dawning of the spring,
And autumn's winds a rich increase
Have never failed to bring.

He builds no castles in the air,
To vanish like a dream,
He risks no cargo on the wave,
Of fortune's giddy stream.

With honest cheer he earns his bread,
By toil and sweat of brow,
Pays homage due to God alone,
And honor to the Plough.

North Andover.

PREMIUMS AWARDED BY THE MASS. SOCIETY.

We have been waiting some time for the Report of the Committee on Farms. We now find a copy of it in the N. E. Farmer, from which we extract the following;—

The number of applicants for the Society's premium for the best cultivated farms, is 11; being a larger number than have ever been presented in one season. In some of the statements made of their respective modes of culture, your committee find much to commend, but still there exists with all of them some practices which they cannot approve. These your committee feel bound to state; and they do it not without some hesitation, being aware that farmers under some circumstances may have good and sufficient reasons for a certain course, which others, without a knowledge of their circumstances, may be led to condemn. There are, however, some practices among farmers whose claims for preference are based only upon immemorial usage, but the bad tendency of which, modern practice has fully demonstrated. All those who have made claim for premium, without a single exception, use a part or the whole of their long manure from the stable in its green state. This is unquestionably bad economy, since it has been again and again demonstrated by careful and repeated experiments of our best practical farmers, that a load of compost made of one part of stable manure and two parts of peat or swamp mud, properly composed, give as great an increase of crop, and as great and durable improvement to the soil as a load of long manure used in its green and unfermented state. There is another advantage in composting manure; it may be used nearer the surface, by which greater benefit will be derived by the growing crop, without the risk of losing any of its enriching qualities.

The practice also of manuring crops in the hill, particularly potatoes, with green manure, is bad husbandry. By this practice, especially in dry seasons, the crop is not only greatly diminished in quantity, but is much inferior in quality to that which is produced on land where the manure is spread on and ploughed in. Few persons seem to be aware of the distance to which potatoes extend their roots, and that if the manure be placed within three feet of the hills it will seldom fail of being reached. We have often witnessed the injurious effects of putting green manure into potato hills, and in some instances a much less crop has been produced than would have been yielded without any manure upon the ground.

Your committee observe, also, the almost universal practice of sowing grain with grass seed. More than twenty years' practice, and the opinion of our best farmers, have convinced us that this is bad economy.

If the farmer must raise a crop of grain on land which he intends laying to grass, he will find his future crops of hay much increased by sowing his grass seed in September, after taking off his grain crop and ploughing in the stubble. The quantity of grass seed sown, is in some instances much too small. From two to three pecks of herds grass and a bushel of red-top seed should be allowed to the acre.

The barns of some of the applicants for premium were found without cellars, and otherwise defective in construction, as it regards the warmth and comfort of the cattle. The good farmer will be as careful in preventing the cold winds from blowing through his cattle-stalls, as he will in excluding them from his bed-chamber. Much of the food taken by animals in a cold barn, is required to keep up the warmth of the body, which in a warm one goes to their nourishment and increase of weight. Warm barns are therefore not only more comfortable, but will operate as a saving of food. In some cases, the cattle were not provided with water in the barn-yards, and are therefore compelled in all weathers to go for water to some distant spring or brook, whereby much of their manure is wasted, and the cattle exposed to suffering and injury. This is bad economy, and by every judicious farmer must be considered bad husbandry, and with a very trifling expense may be remedied.

Upon the farm of Mr. Poor, near Newburyport, well known by the name of the "Indian Hill Farm," improvements have been made on a broad scale, and with liberal outlay. It has long been noted for its durable and well contrived structures, and for the systematic culture of its grounds. Mr. Poor has planted a number of acres with forest trees, which have now become a source of income. Some of the oaks which have grown from acorns planted by the present owner, when but a lad, are now more than six feet in circumference. Numerous acres of wet and unproductive meadows have been reclaimed upon the most approved method, and calculated to render them permanently productive. His uplands in most respects are successfully managed, and generally yield abundant crops; and above all, his plan for saving and making manure, is superior to any we have noticed, and is worthy of the attention of all farmers.

Mr. Poor says he finds deep ploughing a remedy for the washing of the land on side-hills: this is a valuable suggestion, and adds another to the many advantages of deep ploughing. It is found to be a serious objection to the cultivation of our side-hills, that the land is so liable to be washed away by sudden and heavy showers. The remedy suggested appears reasonable, as the capacity for absorbing the water that falls upon the surface, is no doubt increased by deep ploughing, and consequently there is less to run off.

Your committee are aware that it may be said by some that Mr. Poor is one of those *gentleman*-farmers, that farm more for pleasure and show than for profit, and that, therefore, his example cannot be adopted as a guide for farmers of more limited means. Is this so? The time, we trust, has gone by, when scientific, or what is more commonly denoted "book farming," and "gentleman farmer," were used as terms of reproach. The rich man who indulges his taste in beautifying and adorning the face of nature, and expends his thousands in making agricultural experiments, and in converting his barren wastes into fruitful fields, clothed with the richest verdure, is, in the highest sense of the word, a public benefactor; and, as a rational source of amusement, he derives for himself infinitely more pleasure than he could from the same amount expended in the costly establishments and rich equipages of a city life. It is to those who expend liberally, who cultivate their grounds more for pleasure than profit, that the country is indebted for much of its beauty and richness of scenery—for most of the valuable improvements that have been made in the science of agriculture. But for them, we should now be following the old beaten track that was pursued by our fathers centuries ago. The single suggestion of Mr. Poor, that deep ploughing may be a remedy for washing off the soil on our side-hills, is of great value to farmers, and not the less valuable because it comes from a gentleman who may derive less profit from his money and labor expended, than his neighbor of smaller means. If the latter cannot incur the expense of providing the means for saving all the materials for making manure which are adopted by the former, he may derive much valuable information in the way of increasing his own manure heap. If he cannot, with Mr. Poor, reclaim his twenty acres of swamp land in a year, he has the benefit of learning the process by which he may, with a little enterprise and personal industry, reclaim his one acre. If his barn is not so large and expensive as Mr. Poor's he sees how his smaller one may be made, at a very little expense, quite as comfortable for his stock, and a greater degree of economy used in saving their manure.

Taking all things into consideration, your committee have concluded to award the first premium of $200 to Mr. Poor.

The farm of Mr. Walter Bigelow, of Worcester, was found in fine order, and cultivated with much profit to the owner. The agent says: "Mr. Bigelow has distinguished himself in persevering labors, which have been followed by an accumulation of wealth. Few instances are to be found in our country, where so much has been acquired by simple *labor*; and though Mr. B. retains many ancient habits in the culture of his soil, he has made a very promising beginning in the renovation of low land."

Your committee recommend that the second premium of $150 be awarded to Mr. Bigelow.

All which is respectfully submitted by the Committee.

E. PHINNEY, *Chairman.*

BEDS—COMFORTERS—MINCE PIES.

MR. PRINTER,—I don't often spend a night from home, but last July I went to see a neighbor, richer than John and I. A rain kept me there all night. They put me to sleep in a room right well aired, but in a *feather bed!* The night was very hot, and you may be sure I suffered.

Isn't it wonderful that people should know so little about comfort, as to sleep in feather beds in summer? In all the houses I go to, some richer and some poorer than ours, I see none but feather beds. Now I have been sleeping, winter and summer, upon a mattress made of corn-shucks, with layers of wool, and upon my word, I would not give it up and sleep on a feather bed for fifty dollars a year. The feathers heat you too much in warm weather, and at all times they let the body bend so in their mushy hollows, that it is filled with aches and cramps. Dr. Mason says, (and John calls him my oracle,) that in billious fever neighborhoods, people who sleep on mattresses like mine, or hair mattresses either, or nice straw beds, are a great deal less apt to have the fever, than people who sleep in feather beds. He says the feathers relax the system, make the sweat excessive and irregular, and disorder the digestive organs. (You see I've learn't some of the Doctor's hard words.)

John went to Middlesex last summer, and says they almost sweated him to death in their feather beds. They have a fever harvest there every September. Such a mattress as mine, any woman can make, with a little help from her husband. I made mine. One can be bought for six or eight dollars. I hear that at the Exchange Hotel, and all the most fashionable houses, they sleep only upon mattresses.

Now, about *comforters*. There are many Virginia people, quite well off in the world, who won't buy blankets, through "economy," as they call it. There are others who can't afford to buy them; some through real poverty, and some because they can't spare the money from their grog-shop allowance. Most of these people cover their beds with quilts. I would almost as lieve have a sheet of iron spread over me, as one of these quilts—it is so cold and heavy. There's a philosophy about this, as there is about ripe bread. *Quilting* the bats of cotton in the quilts, with such close rows of stitches, makes it solid and compact, so that it conducts away the heat of the body. For things close-grained, or compact, are *conductors* of heat; while things that are spongy, or open like locks of wool or cotton, are *non*-conductors of heat. Now, I can tell these frugal people how they may have coverlets for their beds, a great deal warmer, and cheaper too, than bedquilts.

Take three pounds of cotton, carded in *bats*. Lay them smoothly and regularly over a sheet of cotton or cheap calico; spread over them another sheet, and stitch the two sheets together by long easy sutches, in rows at least eight or ten inches apart. The stitching is only to keep the bats in place. Bind the edges with any thing you please. You will find such a COMFORTER warmer than three blankets. And five pounds of cotton, carded into light, loose bats, will make it too warm to sleep under, except in the coldest weather.

All clothing warms us, not by any warmth of its own, but by confining to our bodies the heat that comes out of them. The bats being so loose and spongy, makes the comforter a *non-conductor* of heat. So it confines the heat to our bodies, and keeps them warm. No blankets have been on our beds for ten years, and nobody sleeps cold in our house.

Mince pies, it is thought, can't be made tooth-some without wine or brandy in them. It is not so. No pies of mine have had a drop of any intoxicating liquor for three years, yet the best judges have said, and behind my back, too, that my mince pies were equal to any they ever tasted. Besides, Mr. Printer, I have the comfort of knowing, that in these three years, no reformed drunkard has ever tasted *relapse and ruin* at my table, though several have eaten of my pies, and that no child or servant of ours is ever seen coming from the liquor shop with a jug or bottle—no liquor seller can say "the Dumplings are customers" of his.

This is my

RECIPE FOR MINCE PIES WITHOUT WINE OR SPIRITS.

Take 4 pounds of plums—1 pound of currants—2 of cherries—3 of beef suet—4 of sugar—a fresh beef's tongue—1-2 a pound of citron—1 ounce of mace—1-2 an ounce of cloves—1 nutmeg—the juice of 2 lemons—vinegar to your taste. Make mincemeat of these materials, and put it by for use. When you make pies, add syrup, or juice, of stewed apples to make the mincemeat liquid, and some fresh apples chopped fine.

In place of citron, marmalade, or preserves will do.

DOROTHY DUMPLING.

Louisa, January, 1844.

[Southern Planter.

MECHANIC ARTS.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON. A discovery has lately been made by Mr. Simeon Broadmeadow of New York in the manufacture of Iron, by means of which the Iron Ore is by only one process converted into Wrought Iron, without being first made into Pig Iron, and at less expense than the Pig Iron can be made.

The Iron Ore is placed upon the floor of a reverberatory furnace, the flame of the fire passing over it; when a chemical compound is used to unite the elements of the Iron by separating the *slag* entirely from it. By this first, only operation, the Wrought Iron comes out as perfect in every respect as that by the double operation of *puddling* and piling Pig Iron, and for the purpose of manufacturing Steel, even surpasses it. By this process, Wrought Iron of the best quality can be produced at a cost not exceeding *twenty five dollars and a half* per ton.

To make the Iron Ore into balls of Wrought Iron will require no blast, nor machinery of any kind; the anthracite or bituminous coals being used with equal advantage in a common air-furnace, a good draft being all that is wanting. These balls of Wrought Iron can be made at a good profit (if the furnace is built near the mines of mineral and coal) for *fourteen dollars* per ton.

The immense advantages of this plan to the country at large cannot be computed;—in the single article of Railroad Iron; it will be a saving of a million of dollars to the United States; for, by statistical tables, we have already sent to England for that article alone, the sum of Thirty-two Million of Dollars. We hope, therefore, to see many of our old Rolling-Mills, that are now lying idle throughout the country, in active operation, manufacturing this article: that Machinery which is capable of rolling out Boiler Plate-Iron being sufficiently strong and efficient for all the purposes of Railroad Iron. The inventor informs us that, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, forty tons of Railroad Iron can be manufactured every twenty four hours. [New York Tribune.

RECENT VALUABLE AMERICAN INVENTIONS. One of the most elegant coverings for beds is the fabric which bears the name of *Marseilles quilt*. It is woven in the land looms of *Europe, and as* that mode of manufacture is slow and requires an experienced workmen to each loom, it has hitherto not been made in this country, but imported from abroad.

An ingenious artisan in Massachusetts has lately invented, we are told, a method of making Marseilles quilts with as much facility as the common brown sheeting which costs nine cents a yard. A power loom, driven by steam, envolves the beautiful tissues finished with great regularity and symmetry; the raised figures on its surface exhibiting every variety of pattern. A little girl, or any experienced person, may tend several looms at once. The price of the fabric can only exceed that of common brown sheeting by the cost of the material, inasmuch as the labor of producing it is no greater.

Ingrain carpets, which form the principal covering of our floors, are also woven in Europe by hand looms, and the expense of employing the necessary workmen has hindered the extensive introduction of the manufacture into this country. The person to whom we have already alluded, has invented a power loom for weaving ingrain carpets with the same rapidity that the looms of our factories turn out the plainest and coarsest fabrics. A certain rich capitalist at the eastward, has extended, we are told eighty thousand dollars in assisting the inventor in his various experiments to bring it to perfection, which he has at length succeeded in doing. A little girl stands at the machinery and tends four or five looms, which jerk out the finished fabric with incredible rapidity. As the principal expense of making this kind of carpeting has hitherto been the cost of the labor, the price will be greatly reduced by this invention. Its author has been offered, we have been assured, eighty thousand pounds for the patent right in England, but this, his obligations to the capitalist who has furnished him with the means of bringing it to perfection, forbid him to accept.

[N. Y. Eve. Post.

PALM LEAF HATS AND STRAW BONNETS.—A little paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers, respecting the Palm Leaf Hat and Bonnet business in Amherst, which is very erroneous. The value of the Palm Leaf Hats manufactured for merchants in that town the past year, was about $47,000, comprising nearly 300,000 hats. One merchant, Mr. L. M. Hills, received and disposed of about $25,000 worth of hats, and has undoubtedly made a handsome sum by the business, for the business has been unusually lucrative.

Mack & Son's *bonnet business* amounted to about $15,000, and not $50,000, as stated in the paragraph alluded to. They have now, however, very much enlarged the business, and it may amount, the present year, to $30,000 or $40,000. They employ between 50 and 60 females, in the various departments of the business, and three or four males. They manufacture beautiful articles, and we have no doubt, could they

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN,

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1844.

William Buckminster, Editor.

A Farmer with Broad Lands.

My Uncle Sam is a curious kind of a chicken, and the more grass-hoppers he gets into his crop the more he seems to want. They tickle and stimulate him till he feels an unutterable craving for more, more.

Uncle Sam has now no less than *twenty-six* pretty tolerable farms in his hands—some under mortgage and some free; besides several pastures unfenced, where he lets his cattle roam at large, and which he intends soon to inclose and bring under cultivation. Yet Uncle Sam is desirous of more, more.

Some years ago my Uncle, while hunting and trapping in the west, discovered another bit of land, beyond the mountains, that no white man had ever laid eyes on before, and he claimed it at once by right of discovery, trusting that the Pope, or gunpowder, or something better, would confirm his title. This is larger than any one of his farms, and as he has no barns there at present, he intends to stock it with rabbits and let them dig holes for themselves.

Still Uncle Sam is unsatisfied: The principal part of the estate has been in his family for nearly 70 years, and it has been constantly increasing, and the old man now seems more craving than ever. Some of his boys too are roguishly putting him up to add another farm on the south-west corner of the old ones, where they want to keep monkeys, and black wool sheep, and ourang-outangs, that do not thrive and are not allowed to be kept on the northern farms.

The most plausible reason that my Uncle assigns for purchasing this new territory is, *that it joins him;* and it has long been his maxim that every prudent farmer should own all the land bounding on him, so as to save all dispute about boundary lines and the trouble of making fences.

But my Uncle's family is large, and they are not all agreed on the policy of extension. Some of them wish the old man had never gone trapping in the west, for they fear it will lessen the value of land if an unlimited quantity should be thrown into the market.

Uncle Sam is not expected to live a year longer, as a fatal disease broke out in his chest soon after he came into possession of the estate; and nearly all the doctors have given him over. But he has been told by some of his household that *action* alone can save him. That he will certainly die if he suffers the current to take its natural course, and that he has nothing to fear from the agitation of travelling to inspect his new purchase, extending his boundaries, and making larger provision for his household.

Again, he is urged that monkeys and that kind of stock will wholly decline on his present farms on account of the immense increase of rabbits, and coons and antis, at the north. And unless he takes care to have a balance of estate near the tropics, to favor a breed that can bear hot weather, the whole estate may be overrun by portions of God's creation that never bent the knee to Baal, and be filled with stock that never would bear a yoke.

☞ We have received a communication with a request from a friend to publish some corrections of our sketch of the discourse of the Rev. James Johnston, published a few weeks since. In reply we say we should be happy to correct any material errors in our report; but on comparing it with the emendations sent us, we cannot perceive that any injustice has been done to Mr. Johnston, unless he counts it unjust to refrain from copying *the whole* of his emphatic denunciations of other denominations of Christians.

We professed to give only a *sketch* of his lecture; and not an individual who belongs to the societies against whose tenets he blew such bitter blasts, will be found to say that the language of our report was stronger than the expressions made use of by him. Many have complained that we did not repeat half the reproachful charges that were made against the doctrines of other denominations.

As we can perceive nothing in the emendations sent us *materially* different from our report, we can make no retraction, though we are ready to confess we did not repeat the whole that was uttered; we did not choose to meddle with what appeared to be of a personal character.

In regard to Mr. Johnston's reasons for refusing to preach where other clergymen had preached, we copied the very words of his letter to the overseers of the poor; and in his lecture he certainly undertook to justify that letter.

☞ The Newport, R. I. Mercury, says, a boy named Sullivan, has been examined and committed to jail on a charge of an attempt to murder his mother. She remaining dangerously ill; it is an Irish family.

For Liverpool. The steamship Caledonia left this port on Monday afternoon with seven passengers for Halifax, seventy seven for Liverpool and a large mail. Boston *is* a pretty large *village*.

Mechanic Fair. We learn from the Courier that the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association will have its fourth exhibition in Quincy Hall, to be opened on the 16th of September next.

☞ The Hon. L. Woodbury, in a letter to the N. Y. American, declares that "he was never interested in any grant of land there (Texas) nor in the purchase of property of any kind in Texas."

An Epidemic has prevailed in Philadelphia for some weeks past. The Sentinel says it has for its symptoms an intense pain in one side of the face and head, attended with soreness of the throat.

Fast Day. Thursday was observed as a general Fast Day in Massachusetts. In Boston the stores and shops were closed.

Louisiana has made provision for paying her debts. This is more laudable than the making of donations by insolvent people.

Fire in Dorchester. On Tuesday evening a barn and other out buildings of the Rev. Dr. Codman, were destroyed by fire.

☞ A valuable farm in Framingham will be sold at auction on the tenth inst. See advertisement.

☞ The price of eggs in Louisville, Ky., in the middle of last month, was three to four cents per dozen.

☞ Mr. Colman's Agricultural Report, we learn from his publisher, is soon to appear.

Great Temperance Meeting at Faneuil Hall. The Parent Washingtonian Society held a meeting in the Old Cradle on Fast day, in the afternoon, and every part of the Hall was full. Mr. Kellogg, the Buckeye orator, afforded much amusement to the audience.—Rev. Mr. Davis, a Freewill Baptist of Roxbury, also spoke and warned deacons and professors of religion, as well as clergymen who minister at the altar, and still take their wine. Whether he objected to the use of wine at the sacrament we are uncertain.

In the evening they met at the Marlboro' Chapel. Mr. Gough held forth on the same subject at the Tremont Temple.

Connecticut Election. There was a great scrambling among the Connecticut politicians on Monday last. Both parties struggled hard for victory. No Governor was chosen by the people, the whig candidate, Baldwin, wanting about 400 votes of an election. It is reported that the whigs have 16 of the 21 Senators, and a majority of 15 or 20 in the House. In many towns there was no choice of Representatives; probably many vacancies will be filled at a future day.

Seeds and Tools. Now is our time, brother farmers, to have seeds and tools ready for spring work. You will find several places in this city where both are kept. If you intend to make any considerable purchases our advice to you is, before you clinch a bargain, to look into the establishment of our next door neighbors, in Quincy Hall. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason *have good tools* and seeds, and they always seem willing to trade and accommodate.

Obituary Notice. Died at his residence, Limerock Farm, New York, on the 27th ult., WILLIS GAYLORD, ESQ., one of the Editors of the Albany Culivator. Mr. Gaylord formerly edited the Genesee Farmer with much ability, before the death of Judge Buel, when he and Mr. Tucker took charge of the Cultivator. His loss will be sensibly felt by the Agricultural Community.

Liberal Bequest. The Ægis says the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Bolton, has left all his property, valued at $18,000, to the Society of which he was pastor, to support a preacher of Unitarian sentiments. In case of failure to do so the property is to go to the Divinity School, Cambridge.

☞ The Post Master General tells Congress his revenue is falling off, and that it will be $200,000 less than in 1843 in consequence of the operations of private mail carriers.—We can assure him there will be a still greater falling off unless the rates of carrying are reduced.

The Texian Minister, Gen. Henderson, arrived at Washington, on the 29th ult. We understand the General was once a Tennessean. He says he shall at once proceed to England in case this country does not come to terms.

☞ One hundred and fifty vessels sailed from this port on Wednesday.

New Mirror. Willis's "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil," and the Diary of Town Trifles," now just commenced, are in the most agreeable style of their well known author.—The "Extra" of this week contains "Judith," "The Beggar Girl of Pont-des-Arts," "The Pic-Nic Party" and "The Wife," four stories worth preserving.

☞ Redding & Co. have received the April No. of "The Ladies' Magazine," edited by T. S. Arthur, and the latest numbers of all the periodicals may be found at their counter, No. 8 State St.

☞ "Arthur," a tale from the French of Eugene Sue, is issued from the press of the Harpers, and Part 5 of Martin Chuzzlewit, in which appears a very amusing engraving of Mr. Moddle and Miss Peeksniff.

Births, Deaths and Marriages. Perhaps many of our readers are not aware that it is the duty of every parent, householder, keeper of an alms-house, poor-farm, or prison, to give notice to the Town Clerk of the town, in which they reside, of every birth, or death, occuring in their respective families, or houses—and that for each neglect of duty, in this particular, they are liable to prosecution and fine.

It is also the duty of every person, before whom marriages may be legally solemnized, in the month of March, in each year, to return to the Town Clerk, a certificate of marriages, solemnized before them within the year—giving the christian and sir-names of the parties, their places of residence, and the date of their marriage.

An odd suggestion. The legislators sitting at Frankfort, Ky., are terribly in fear of the small pox, which prevails in that town, and a resolution to protect the members of the legislature from the contagion was offered on the 29th ult., which was, that the doors should be shut by the keeper, and none permitted to enter but those having business. After some constitutional objections, and a suggestion from Mr. Speed, that the members could protect themselves by putting a little tar on their noses, the resolution was adopted.

Thibas. This is the name for a new kind of cab invented in England. It is a close carriage with small windows at either side, and a large one at back and front; it affords comfortable accommodations for three persons with luggage; its outline is symmetrical and the burthen is so poised as that no weight whatever comes on the back of the horse. It is 2 1-2 cwt lighter than any other cab, has two wheels, and is drawn by one horse.

Dissolution of the Union. The Union, we opine, is much *tougher* than some people imagine. The feds undertook to dissolve it when Louisiana was annexed to the states, and again during the late war, and the nullifiers threatened to dissolve it, because the custom house duties didn't suit them. But it holds together yet, *and will*, we trust, to the joy of its *timid* friends, and the shame and mortification of its enemies. [Eastern Argus.

A crazy preacher in New York the other day went down to the docks and warned the *shads* to flee from the wrath to come!

☞ He seems to construe the passage literally, "go preach the gospel to every creature."

The New York Mercury advertises for "a stout, able-bodied colored man (the blacker the better,) of a good fighting disposition, to sweep out the office, make fires, do errands, kick drunken loafers out of doors, and make himself generally useful."

By an amendment of the Insolvent Law of this state, made by the late Legislature, it is provided that unless the assets of the debtor yield fifty cents on the dollar, he shall not be discharged, without the consent of a majority in value of his creditors.

The dwelling house of Charles Rhodes, at the corner of Arnold and Hope streets, Providence, nearly new, took fire from a furnace in the garret, which was placed there to dry the plastering, was burnt April 1; insured for $1200, loss about $600.

Fire. The wooden building owned and occupied by Michael Sullivan, in Sea street, near Beach street, was partly burnt early Tuesday morning; damage about $240; no insurance.

RAILROAD MEETING AT ABINGTON.

A large number of respectable inhabitants of Abington held a meeting there on the 26th ult., to take into consideration the subject of a Railroad from Plymouth to Boston.—The convention was called to order by Benjamin Hobart, Esq.

The President on taking the Chair, made some remarks explanatory of the objects of the meeting, and read the "Act" incoporating the "Old Colony Railroad Corporation;" after which the committee on resolutions reported the following, for the consideration and adoption of the convention.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That whereas the act establishing the "Old Colony Railroad Corporation," granting them liberty to construct a Railroad from Boston to Plymouth, provides that a selection of one of two routes called the Eastern and Western, named in the Act, may be made by the original petitioners for said incorporation, one of which routes, the Eastern, passes "through nearly the middle of Abington,"—now we highly approve of the idea of connecting Boston and Plymouth by a Railroad, and will strenuously advocate it, and take all lawful means and measures to have the same located through this town.

Resolved, That we believe that this town would give more efficient aid and support to a Railroad thus established, than any other town would, were the road established on either route. Abington has now a population, it is computed, of nearly 4000, and has no aid from any other Railroad, as the towns on the South and West of us have, to divert any portion of its travel and transportation. Abington is engaged very extensively in the manufacture of boots and shoes, to the amount, it is estimated, of over $1,200,000 yearly; besides these are other manufactures, as of tacks, brads, shoe nails, leather, boxes, &c., making in all a total amount of nearly one and a half millions of dollars in value yearly, and the transportation to and from Boston and Weymouth Landing, is estimated to amount yearly to $19,335, $16,000 of which is from and to Boston, and $7500 for travel in stages and others use, estimated at stage fare, making in the whole paid for transportation and travel, yearly, from this town, $26,835. There is no one very large establishment in this town that furnishes a great proportion of the freight and business, but it is divided among a great many enterprising manufacturers, and therefore, likely to be more permanent, and the travel would be very extensive, as the shoe business requires a great deal of personal attention at Boston, and the town is advancing rapidly in population and business.

A number more resolutions were adopted, and many of the members made animated addresses in favor of a Railroad by the *Eastern route*, that is through Abington, in preference to passing through Bridgewater, the Western route.

All the resolutions were passed unanimously except the one which designated the middle route through Abington as preferable to any other.

It is proposed to have the road pass near Weymouth Landing.

Benjamin Hobart, Harvey Torrey and Joseph Cleverly, Esqrs., were chosen a Committee to make out statistics of the amount of travel and freight from Abington and present the same to the Board named in the aforesaid act to select the route.

There will be a strenuous contest in the location of the road from Plymouth to Boston. The upper, or Western route leads through Bridgewater. The Board should not be hasty in making the selection. The Worcester R. R. Corporation might have saved many thousands by a little delay.

Fell among thieves. We learn from the New York Tribune that a Rhode Island farmer, named Stephen Chamblin arrived in that city on Saturday morning last, having in his pocket $17,000, the proceeds of his farm, sold at Exeter, Washington county, and was proceeding on to Athens, Ohio, to invest in lands there, but was robbed of it that evening in West street by two men who had previously been his companions during a part of the day. They tried to get him to play the Thimble game, and also practised the *drop* game on him, but neither would do; they feigned for a *dernier* resort intoxication, and while he was assisting them home, they took his money.—Who they are, is at present not known; but in the mean time a young man named Henry Ainsley, *alias* Butcher Bill, has been arrested, and poor Chamblin is in a state of distraction, having left a wife and large family in Rhode Island, and lost all he had acquired by many years of hard labor.

We learn that the pew-holders of Mr. Winslow's church have voted to present him with $2000, and that the ladies of the congregation are taking measures to present him with an elegant silver pitcher. [Boston Bee.

☞ Can any one tell us what proportion of "pew holders," in the city, fail annually and profess to be unable to pay their honest debts!

Vessel and crew burnt. The schooner Jane, Vickers, of and from Baltimore, for Richmond, was burnt to the water's edge, forty miles below the latter city, on Wednesday night, and every soul on board perished in the flames! The Richmond Compiler says the names of the unfortunate deceased are known only in Baltimore.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Friday, March 29.

This Court has been occupied, for the past four days, in trying fourteen seamen, of the whale ship Hibernia, named J. F. Crist, H. Givens, E. Smith, J. Slide, E. Slocum, H. Davidson, J. Smith, W. Taxbury, W. H. Dawson, S. H. N. Shoemaker, C. F. Hardie, J. G. Hubbell, A. Wood and J. Plummer, for a revolt on board of that ship at Port Lewis.

It appeared in evidence that the crew thought that the masts were rotted, and not safe, and requested of the captain that a survey should be made, which was refused, as also by the commercial agent, to whom they sent a petition of like effect. The vessel had made a very successful voyage, and had nearly completed her cargo, and the captain was very desirous to fill up, but the seamen, for the reason before stated, refused to go on to the fishing ground again, although they were willing to put in all stores, and sail for home.

They went with the captain to the office of the British Commercial agent, there being no American agent there, and while the captain stood by he very courteously, and after the manner of some of his ancestors, told them that they were "no sailors," and a "pack of American cowards." They then proceeded to the beach, and told their success to their comrades. They were very careful to obey all orders, till commanded to hoist the anchor, and then, knowing that there was no hope of redress if the captain got them to sea, they refused. After being three times ordered, the captain asked who would take the responsibility, when Dawson stepped forward and said that he would, whereupon the captain ordered him aft, where he was seized by the first and second mates but was rescued by the crew, in which scuffle several blows were exchanged. The men then retreated forward, followed by the captain with a drawn sword. They clenched with him, and took the sword from him, and threw it away. The captain read to them the shipping papers, and then sent on shore for the police, and the fourteen prisoners above named were delivered into their custody, and were subsequently sent home.

The jury acquitted them all. [Courier.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT—Monday.

Opinion Day. Several opinions were yesterday delivered by the four judges, *seriatim*. Among them was one on a suit for a reward, brought by Constables Loring and Hunt On the 27th of March, 1837, the mayor offered a reward of $1000 for the detection of incendiaries, with which the city was at that time infested. In November, 1841, the plaintiffs arrested and prosecuted to conviction one Marriott, who set fire to a shop in Washington street. The above reward was advertised for several weeks, and no notice of its revocation was ever published. Held, that such an offer of reward was not to be deemed to be perpetual, but should be taken to extend to a reasonable period of time, as a motive to vigilance and exertion on the part of police officers and citizens generally; but that it could not fairly be presumed to extend over a period of three years and eight months, as contended for by the plaintiffs, and judgment was rendered against them.

Injunction refused. Thomas G. Atkins versus Gardner Chilson. The petitioner prayed for an injunction to restrain the respondent from erecting a building by the side of another which he had hired of the petitioner for a term of years, some of the windows of which would be rendered useless by the obstruction offered by the new building. Petition dismissed. [Post.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Wednesday, March 27.

In the House, Mr. Schenck of Ohio, (whig,) moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up and disposing of the joint resolution of the Senate providing for a certain day for the adjournment of Congress. He asked for the yeas and nays on this motion, which being ordered, resulted in a refusal to entertain it, the rules not being suspended for that purpose—yeas 88, nays 81; not two thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. King, of Mass., reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of Presly Thornton, which was ordered to a third reading.

Thursday, March 28.

In the House, the first half hour of the session this morning was occupied with explanations as to a resolution adopted on Wednesday, calling for information as to the orders of the Adj. General to Lt. Bragg. The resolutions and motions seemed to indicate some insinuations against Maj. Gen. Scott by Mr. Weller. Mr. Weller disclaimed any such intentions. Mr. Adams said he voted for the resolution with reluctance. It seemed to be a presumed and assumed reflection upon the majority.

The House at an early hour resolved into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the pay of the officers of the army. Mr. Beach, of S. C., addressed the House at length, in behalf of the principles of the bill. Mr. Davis, of Virginia, moved to abolish the office of major general of the army. He argued that the office was useless, and the pay, $8000 per annum, a waste of the public money. Mr. Cole of Virginia, opposed the amendment. Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, spoke of the office as useless, but was against destroying it in this form. Mr. Dean, of Ohio, opposed the amendment. Mr. Droomgoole, of Va., and Mr. Adams also spoke against it.

In the Senate, memorials were presented from Pennsylvania and Maryland (about ten of them from Pennsylvania) remonstrating against any interference with the present tariff.

The joint resolution from the committee on the library authorizing the purchase of marble busts of all the presidents, from Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, at an expense not exceeding $500 each was called up and passed.

A bill to increase the salary of the district judge was debated until the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, called up his bill to reduce the rates of postage, and spoke at great length in defence of it.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

Thursday, Eve. March 28.

It has been, and still is, the hope of the Tyler administration to secure a treaty giving us the Oregon Territory, in consideration of the passage of a bill modifying and reducing the duties on British goods. This was to be one stroke of policy, and the other was, and is, to present the Texas annexation treaty in a form so urgent that it would necessarily force Congress to act upon it. President Houston seems to have managed the matter with great address on his side, and it is more than probable that he has matured a treaty with England, of a character that will alarm the Southern interests and give just cause for apprehension to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North. The annexation project will, therefore, be urged as the alternative to the acceptance by Texas of British protection.

The new issues, being laid before Congress and the country prior to the May conventions for nominating Whig and Democratic candidates for the Presidency, might, it was hoped, throw every party arrangement into confusion, and make Mr. Tyler a prominent and successful candidate for the Presidency. The prospect of the failure of the first part of the scheme in consequence of the apparent improbability of any revision of the tariff, at this session, has led to another project, that may serve his purpose as well. The plan is now to break off the Oregon negotiation, and to announce its failure to Congress, at the same time that the Texas treaty is presented. Whatever may be the effect of these measures on the prospects of Mr. Tyler, they cannot fail to make new and important issues in Congress and before the country.

Under this new aspect of the Texas question, it is impossible to say that the treaty may not be ratified. Its friends already claim seventeen states, which will give them the requisite majority of two thirds—to wit—the twelve slave states, and the states of New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. This would give exactly two thirds. But, should the treaty be rejected, the agitation of the question, and the strong vote it will receive, will make the issue before the country at the fall elections.

The House is making progress in the long promised work of retrenchment. They have cut off the supernumerary officers of the army by a decisive vote in regard to those who are employed in bureaus connected with the army. They are next to operate on the pay of the navy, and cut half a million off from that. They are now manœuvering to abolish the office of commander in chief of the army.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Friday, March 29th.

In Senate. To-day Mr. Tappan, who, from the Committee on the Library, had reported a joint resolution to authorize the purchase of marble busts of the Presidents, to be executed by Hiram Powers, of Ohio, made some remarks on the eminent talents and attained celebrity of Mr. Powers, which were very just and appropriate. What he said as to the propriety and expediency of the possession by the Government of accurate likenesses, in a permanent form, of the Presidents, was also very convincing. But as to the severe comments which he made on the works of other artists, I cannot concur with him, nor will the public sentiment coincide with his on the subject.

POST OFFICE LAWS.

The Bill to reduce the rates, limit the use, restrict the abuse, of the franking privilege, and to prevent frauds on the Post Office Department, was taken up for discussion.

Mr. Merrick's defence and explanation of the Bill was exceedingly satisfactory. He succeeded in interesting the Senate in the question, though many, from false impressions, had set their face against any reform.

Mr. Merrick had to contend, as he stated, against the formidable opposition of the whole body of the officers of the Post Office establishment, from the highest to the lowest. He was not surprised that the subordinates were opposed to a reform that curtailed their privileges and emoluments, but he regretted the enlightened head of the department was utterly opposed to this or any proper reform.

He showed that the Post Office establishment was rapidly sinking, according to the statements of the Post Master General himself. He brought the testimony of the same officer to show that the main cause was the employment, by the public, of private channels, or what some called express mails, for the conveyance of letters, on the government routes. The cause would continue to increase, and its result would be that the establishment must be finally destroyed, or thrown on the public Treasury for support. We could not stand still; we must adopt some course. He showed that the present system was odious to the public, and that it was considered as a merit to oppose and violate, and evade it, and that such would always be the case, while the law was unreasonable. The burden of the franking privilege was now thrown on the public, and without just reason, and a demand was made upon them to relieve the payers of postage from the burden.

The Committee had kept steadily in view, in forming this Bill, the principle that, as the Post Office establishment was intended for the convenience of those who used it, it ought to be supported by those who used it, and that it ought not to become a burden on the public Treasury. But the franking privilege was allowed by the Government for the benefit of the body politic, and, so far as it was to be retained, it was to be a change on the body politic. These are the general principles of the bill.

Now as to its results. It reduces letter postage one half, and will increase the number of mailed paying letters from twenty-four millions to sixty millions, by throwing letters into the mail that are now carried, out of it. The average rate of letter postage on this number of letters would produce $4,500,000, which was the sum estimated by the Post Master General as necessary to support the department, giving all facilities to the interior States that may be required. The amount derived from papers, pamphlets, &c., would be a surplus.

The subject was laid aside for the present. Mr. Wright offered amendments further restricting the franking privilege.

The House was chiefly engaged on the bill to regulate the pay of the Army. The rates of the present pay compared with those of the late war, are greatly increased. Mr. Davis, of Ia., moved to amend the bill by abolishing what he considered the useless office of the Major-General of the Army. This question was debated for some time, and the motion was strenuously opposed by Mr. Dean and Mr. Adams, and the Committee rejected it without a division.

[Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

Saturday, March 30.

In Senate, yesterday, Mr. Merrick continued his remarks in favor of his bill for reducing the rates of postage, and restricting the franking privilege. When he had concluded, Mr. Wright proposed some further amendments still further restricting the franking privilege. The bill was then laid aside, and the Senate went into executive session. The nominations of Mr. Cuculla as Collector of New Orleans, and of Mr. Wasson as postmaster at Albany, T. J. Marvin, postmaster at Saratoga, and J. Belknap, postmaster at Newburgh, were confirmed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday at 1 o'clock—the purpose being previously to attend the opening of the National Institute.

In the House, the debate on the bill to reduce the compensation of the army officers was continued until a late hour. The proposition to abolish the office of major general of the army was negatived. An amendment in favor of making promotions from the ranks of the army was carried—ayes 75, noes 40. The House then adjourned.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House, a message was received from the president, transmitting a letter from the French minister, proposing that the commerce between the United States and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon should be on terms of perfect reciprocity, as it is now with Martinique and Guadaloupe. The president expresses himself favorably towards the proposition. Also, a letter from the postmaster general with his estimates of the expenses of his department for the ensuing year, amounting to 4,530,000. Also, another letter from the postmaster general as to the private mails, in which he states that the revenue of the department for the present year will fall below that of the last, at least $200,000, and he recommends that heavier penalties be enacted for the violation of the post office laws. The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the bill regulating the pay of the army. Mr. Pettit moved to abolish the office of chaplain in the army, and on this proposition a very animated and occasionally very amusing debate ensued. The motion was at length withdrawn. The bill was then read through until the closing section, when Mr. Garret Davis, of Kentucky, proposed a nominal amendment, and is hanging thereon a most virulent political harangue. There is no doubt but what the bill will pass the House.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Tuesday, April 2d.

In Senate, to-day, memorials of citizens of Ohio and of Massachusetts were presented against the annexation of Texas.

The Military Academy Bill from the House, was passed without amendment.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The Bill making appropriations for Fortifications was taken up, and, after it was read, Mr. Sevier attacked it on the ground that the forts of the Western frontier, between the States and the Indian country, were all left out. This was marvellous and amazing to him. He asked why it was.

Mr. Evans could not tell. But he supposed that the House Committee went on the ground of retrenchment and reform. They had cut down the estimates from a million and a quarter to half a million. They had reduced all other estimates fifty per cent. Many forts had been left out entirely, besides those on the Western frontier.

Mr. Sevier was not satisfied to have the appropriations for the most exposed frontier left out entirely. If they had been only reduced to the standard of the others, he would not complain. But the points on the Atlantic coast which were represented by members of the House Committee were provided for, while the Western frontier was wholly neglected.

The Bill was laid aside for the present.

POST OFFICE LAWS.

The Bill reducing the rates of postage was again taken up, and Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, spoke, at length, against it. He stood in a peculiar situation as to this Bill. He had been instructed to vote for a bill reducing the rates of postage. Holding to the doctrine of instruction, he had been willing to vote for a bill making a reduction consistently with the principle that the Post Office revenues should support the establishment, and afford facilities for the sparsely peopled sections of country. This bill was not of that kind. If he thought it was, he would vote for it. Who asked for this reform? It was said that the people asked it. They might be in favor of it now, but it originally came from the capitalists, the rich business men, who now send and receive their letters in violation of law.

Mr. Simmons' amendment was further discussed. Mr. Simmons defended it, and stated that not one letter in twenty on the routes chiefly relied on for revenue now went into the mail. They could be brought into the mail only by satisfying public sentiment. The reduction of rates for distances from 100 to 250 miles from 12 1-2 to 10 cents, would not be sufficient for this purpose. If the bill became a law it would fail to produce sufficient revenue, and we should be compelled to return to the old system, without the advantage of having tried a reasonable reduction. His plan would increase the number of paying letters fourfold.

Mr. Wright opposed this amendment as too strong. He was certain that the department could not survive it. Under this amendment the rate of postage for half ounce letters for 250 miles would be but five cents. Merchants and bankers sent generally double, treple, and quadruple letters. By using their paper, bank notes, &c. to the extent of a quadruple letter could be sent for a postage of five cents.

Mr. Simmons modified his amendment so as to provide that the postage on single letters should be five cents for any distance not exceeding 250 miles. This was rejected—Yeas 7, Nays 31.

Mr. Wright moved to amend the Bill so as to strike out the section which preserves the franking of documents by members of Congress.—He was confident that no important information reached the public through this channel which did not previously reach it by other channels. The amendment would enable us to dispense with much of the expense of public printing.

Mr. Allen opposed this amendment on the ground that the documents were of great value to the public and that they could not be well informed of our proceedings in any other way. The motion was lost—Yeas 10, Nays 28.

The bill was passed over, inasmuch as Mr. Merrick was compelled to leave the city tomorrow.

The prospect is, that nothing can be done with the bill.

Fire in Greenfield. The dwelling house of Mr. Priestly Newton, near the North meeting house, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. The fire is supposed to have taken from a fire used for boiling sap. Loss about $400.

Trinity Church, N. Y., is immensely rich. Its real estate alone is worth at present over *thirty five million* of dollars! and its income is expected to reach half a million per annum! Wonder if the *church is full?*

The price of yearly tickets on the Boston and Maine Railroad, from Boston to Haverhill, is $125; the price of yearly tickets on the Eastern Railroad, from Boston to Newburyport, (about the same distance from Boston as Haverhill,) is $200.

Another Steamboat Burned. On the night of the 20th instant, the Steamboat Rowena, lying at the wharf at Mobile, where she had arrived the same evening from Gainesville, was consumed, with her cargo of between four and five hundred bales of cotton, and the luggage belonging to her passengers, of whom she had sixty-seven in the cabin. The fire broke out aft, and the boat was a mass of flame within a few minutes afterwards. It was not known whether there were any persons burned or not.

An Alabama paper says business in that State has much improved, and property is gradually assuming its former standard of value. At a large sale at public auction in Lawrence county, on the 12th ult. good negro men, (field hands) sold $700 to $800; women from $600 to $750, and others in like proportion, being an advance in prices of about 50 per cent within the last six months.

"My 'spected bredren," said a venerable looking preacher of the Ethiopian race, in West Centre street, "blessed am dey dat 'speets nuttin, for dey aint guine to be disappointed."

The venerable Miss Edgeworth is now in London, and although 70 years of age, looks as young as she did twenty years ago. She is about publishing a new novel.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Sunday evening, Mr J. Cormeraisto to Miss Elizabeth S. Griffin.

31st ult, Mr John E. Stone to Miss Frances M. Welch.

Mr Wm W. Nelson of Bristol, Eng., to Mrs Mary Pearson of Boston.

Mr James Clemenson to Miss Margaret Lawrence.

April 2, by Rev R. C. Waterston, Mr William Burley to Mrs Mary B. Pratt.

31st ult, at Bulfinch street Church, by Rev Mr Gray, Mr Elipha Ballard, Jr, to Miss Ann Eliza Wilder.

In Salem, Mr Charles W. Trumbull to Miss Mary L. Southward.

In Beverly, Mr Benjamin Stickney to Miss Lydia Woodbury.

In Amesbury, Mr Lorenzo Wilson of Salisbury, to Miss Elizabeth M Hoit of Newtown, N. H.

In Hingham, Mr Hiram Whiton to Miss Lydia, youngest daughter of Capt. Hawkes Loring.

In Grafton, April 1st, by Rev R. G. Dennis, Mr Benjamin Heywood, Jr, Esq. to Miss Jane A. Dennis.

In New York, 26th ult, Mr Darius Atwood, of Massachusettes, to Miss Sarah Jane Shirley.

In Louisville, Ky, Mr Edward A. Shepard, formerly of Boston, to Mrs Mary Wilkinson.

DEATHS.

In this city, 31st ult, of croup, Hannah M., daughter of James and Sarah Newcomb, 5 yrs 10 mos.

In Dover, Feb 21, Capt John Shumway, aged 56.

In Sherburne, March 5th, Abigail W. Bullard, eldest daughter of Capt John Shumway, aged 29.

In West Newbury, Isaac Boyd, M. D. aged 44.

In Salisbury, Edward Dorr, Esq. a revolutionary hero, aged 86. His health had been failing during the past winter, but on the day of his death, he was apparently as well as usual. While engaged in his woodhouse soon after dinner, he fell and immediately expired.

In Newburyport, Mrs Mary, widow of the late Capt Huse, aged 78.

In Newbury, Mr Joshua Morse, aged 72. Mrs Sarah N. Hatch, and 7 days after, her husband, Mr Joseph Hatch, aged 88.

In Pawtucket, RI, 27th ult, Mr Benjamin Burrell, 84, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Cumberland, RI, 22d ult, Mr Levi Lee, 85, a soldier of the revolution.

In Mansfield, Mrs Polly, widow of the late Ephraim Raymond, Esq. She has left to her children and friends the rich legacy of a good name, for she was *truly* a good woman.

In Hopkinton, 29th ult, Miss Lucinda V. Pond, 17.

In Stockbridge, Capt Roswell Palmer, 79, a revolutionary soldier, and one of the last survivors of the 'Jersey prison ship.'

In Litchfield, Ct., Dr John Stoughton Walcott. His death was occasioned by the effects of arsenic and morphine applied to the cavities of two hollow teeth for the purpose of destroying the sensitiveness of their nerves.

In Charlotteville, Vt, Mr Stephen Turvill, a soldier and patriot of the revolution, aged 101 years and 4 mos.

At his residence, in Gibson county, Indiana, 9th inst, George Holbrook, who on the 7th October preceding, completed the 100th year of his age. His third wife, aged 59 years, preceded him to the grave but four days.

In New York, on the 14th inst, after a long and painful illness, Mrs Anna Clapp, aged 80 years. This lady was the mother of the late Samuel Hunt.

In Rockbridge, Va, Jan 16, Mr John Studlebean, a revolutionary patriot, 110 yrs 11 mos and 1 day.

At Mansanilla, Cuba, 3d ult, Mr George O. Trask, of Beverly, 21.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending March 30th, 1844.

[Kept at Framingham, for the Ploughman.]

DAILY AVERAGE FROM FOUR OBSERVATIONS.

Days.	Thermom.	Wind.	Weather.
24	34	NW WNW W	Fair,
25	46	SW W	Fair,
26	42	W	Cloudy,
27	34	NNE E	Cloudy, misty,
28	32	E ENE NNE N	Cloudy,
29	39	W NW NE	Fair and Cloudy,
30	37	NE	Snowy, haily.

Highest temperature, 25th, at 1 P. M., 60 degrees.
Lowest temperature, 24th, at 6 A. M., 18 degrees.
Average for the week, 38 degrees.
The depth of the water from the snow melted, 11-16ths of an inch.
Number of snows, 1. Depth 3 inches.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION—WEDNESDAY.

[By Stephen Brown.]

55 shares	Boston & Worcester Railroad, 14½ adv.	
5	"	Boston & Lowell Railroad, 24¼ adv.
34	"	Eastern Railroad, 8 adv.
6	"	Eastern, N. H. Railroad, 5½ adv.
32	"	Boston & and Maine Railroad, 2¼ adv.
16	"	Washington Bank, $90 per sh.
63	"	Granite Bank, 94½ a $95¼ per sh.
56	"	New England Bank, 1¼ a 1⅛ adv.
5	"	State Bank, 85½ for $60, div. off.
30	"	Hamilton Bank, ¼ a ⅛ adv.
10	"	Shawmut Bank, $92½ per sh.
2	"	Market Bank, 71½ for $70.
18	"	City Bank, 95¾ a 95½ per ct.
5	"	Atlas Bank, $95¼ per sh.
11	"	Traders' Bank, 94 per sh.
5	"	National Ins. Co. dov. off, 58 for $50.
19	"	Boylston Ins. Co. par.
4	"	Rowe's Wharf Corporation $600 per sh.
100	"	Albany Wharf & Warehouse Co. 30c pr sh.
34	"	American Bank, balance due, $7 per sh.
5	"	Merchant's Bank, 4¼ adv.
10	"	Ocean Insurance Co. balance due, $6¼ pr sh.
12	"	North Bank, 91¼ per sh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Days length
Sunday, April 7	5 32	6 32	morn	13 0
Monday,	5 31	6 33	0 7	13 2
Tuesday,	5 29	6 34	0 57	13 5
Wednesday,	5 27	6 35	1 39	13 8
Thursday	5 26	6 36	2 13	13 10
Friday	5 24	6 37	2 43	13 13
Saturday,	5 23	6 38	3 10	13 15

Review of the Markets.

[*Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.*]

[Wholesale Prices.]

Boston, April 5.

COFFEE—The article generally is attracting more attention but we have no advance to notice excepting for St Domingo. Sales of about 1000 bags at 5¼, including a parcel Goaxives at 6c.

COTTON—About 800 bales New Orleans, Mobile and Uplands have been sold this week. There is no change in prices.

MOLASSES—Sales of about 300 hhds Havana and Matanzas, to the trade, 23½c, 6 mos.

SUGAR—No sales that require special notice.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, April 5. Flour—The sales are light—Genesee, common brands, 5 10, cash. No sales of Southern.

Grain—No arrivals

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farmers in Andover and Vicinity

Can find Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's
PLOUGHS,
and a general assortment of
FARMING TOOLS,
at wholesale prices, at STIMPSON & DOLE'S.
Ballard Vale, April 5, 1844.

Grass Seed! Grass Seed!!

10 TIERCES HERDS GRASS, and a large quantity of Northern and Western Clover and Red Top Seed, of superior quality, just received and for sale by C. H. BARBER.
South Framingham, April 6, 1844. tf

Flour! Flour!!

100 BBLS. superfine Genesee Flour, received per Western Railroad this day, and for sale by C. H. BARBER.
South Framingham, April 6, 1844. tf

Notice.

SAY to your Friend that if he wants to buy the best and cheapest assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, to call at C. H. BARBER'S ONE PRICE CASH STORE, South Framingham, and examine for himself.
South Framingham, April 6, 1844. tf

Bee Hives.

H. G. O. HAWKES has for sale at his dwelling house in South Reading, Bee Hives of a new construction, in which drawers are inserted to secure the honey pure and free from bee bread. They may be seen also at the Warehouse of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, in this city. 5w ap6

Frescenius's Chemical Analysis.

ELEMENTARY Instruction in Chemical Analysis, by Dr C. Remigius Frescenius, Chemical Assistant in the Laboratory of the University of the Giessen, with a Preface by Professor Liebig, edited by J. Lloyd Bullock, Member of the Chemical Society, late of the Giessen and Paris Laboratories, 12mo. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington street. ap6

Pictorial Natural History.

A PICTORIAL Natural History, embracing a view of the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, for the use of Schools, by S. G. Goodrich, author of Peter Parley's Tales. Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington st. ap6

The American Almanac

AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, for the year 1844. This most valuable of our annuals has now been published for fifteen years, and has been gaining favor every year, and by some new improvement increasing in value. The present volume has several new features. It contains in addition to its old stores, a list of all the members of Congress from 1789 to 1843, with their terms of service, and an abstract of all the public law papers passed by the last Congress. Published by JAMES MUNROE & CO. No 134 Washington. opposite School street.

We shall put to press the sixteenth volume for 1845. Orders from the trade solicited. ap6

MOORE'S
NORTH AMERICAN
Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,
—AND—
MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
—AT—
NOS. 43 and 45 ANN STREET,
BOSTON.

THE proprietor of the above establishment would call the attention of purchasers of Cloths and Clothing of every description, to his very extensive assortment, consisting of every style, or fabric, from the heavy and serviceable goods of American Manufacture, to the finer fabrics of Germany, France and England. Shippers or purchasers for the Western trade will do well to call, as the above will be offered at prices which shall defy competition.

Also, constantly receiving by every arrival of the European Steamers, many of the richest descriptions of London and Parisian furnishing articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

ap6 tf JOHN L. MOORE.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the West Cambridge Post Office, April 1st, 1844.

Andrews, O E	Peavey, Lyman 2
Bird, George	Parks, J C
Brown, Aaron	Pike, Miss Lydia W
Carswell, Charles H	Priest, Mrs Abigail C.
Combs, Frederick B.	Prentiss, Amos E
Cutter, Mrs Lydia	Robbins, Eli
Fitzalland, Miss Amanda	Tasker, Elijah S
Greene, Miss Jane	Torrey, Isaac Jr
Giles, Mrs Ann W	Thompson, Hial
Hobbs, George A	Wyman, Abijah
Hill, Benjamin	Wyeth, Francis

ap6 3w EDWIN R. PRESCOTT, P. M.

Bolton Boarding School.

THE summer term of this School will commence on Second day (Monday,) the 22d of Fourth Month, (April,) and continue 15 weeks. Charges: For board and tuition, $25 per quarter of 12 weeks, or $30 per term, one half payable in advance. For tuition alone, $3,50 per quarter, with additional charges for Latin, French, Drawing, etc.

JOHN E. FRY.
Bolton, 3d mo, 30th, 1844. ep3w*

Spanish and French Works,

FOR sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., Booksellers, 134 Washington street.—Don Quixote, 2 vols, 12mo; Salas' Spanish Grammar and Exercise; Bernardo del Carpio; Iriarte's Fables, by Moratin; Fables de la Fontaine; Colmena Espanola; Comedias Escogidas; De Porquet's Idioms; Parisian Phraseology; Poppleton's Dialogues; Castillas; La Henriade par Voltaire, &c. &c. mh30

Dewey's Sermon.

THE Appeal of Religion to Men in Power, a Sermon on occasion of the late calamity at Washington, by Rev Orville Dewey, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah in New York. Just published; for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington st. mh30

Audubon's Birds of America.

THE Birds of America, from Drawings made in the United States and their Territories, by John James Audubon, F.R.S.S.S. &c. 75 Nos of the above for sale low by JAS. MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington st. mh30

Tie Up Chains.

JUST received per ship Gov. Davis, 600 Tie Up Chains, 300 yards Fence Chain, Halter Chains, &c., which will be sold low, at the Boston Agricultural Warehouse, South Market street, Boston, by
RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON.
n18 tf

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

OF every description, constantly on hand. A very large assortment of gents, boys', and youth's BOOTS and SHOES. Also, ladies', misses', and childrens' Gaiter Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, all of the best quality and latest style, selling cheap by
E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, Sept. 23, 1843. tf

Nitrate of Soda

FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

BENJ. BANGS, No. 39 and 40 Lewis's Wharf, has for sale a quantity of the above named article, which has been much approved of in England, and as far as used in this country, has been found highly beneficial on grass lands, trees and plants generally. 3m mh2

To Farmers.—Salt.

SUPERIOR GROUND SALT—ground from the best Bonaire and Rock Salt, and acknowledged to be the *strongest, purest* and *best* for butter and family use, ever introduced.—Ground by A. SHIVERICK, Beach street, Boston, and for sale in barrels and bags at the Factory, or by the Agents, LORING & WINCHESTER, No 37 Commercial st. 3m* m2

SETH GOLDSMITH,
BOOK BINDER,
31 CORNHILL,
—OVER THE DEPOSITORY OF N. E. S. S. UNION,—
BOSTON.

☞ Periodicals, Music, &c., Neatly Bound. f24 eoptJe16

PARTRIDGE'S

Cast Steel Elastic Manure Forks.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON offer at wholesale or retail, a large assortment of Partridge's unrivalled Forks, 4, 6 and 8 tines.

Also, 100 dozen German Steel Manure Forks, at unusually low prices.

As there is a spurious article in the market, in imitation of the "Partridge Fork," we would caution purchasers that none are genuine unless stamped H. P. mh30

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell her valuable Farm, situated in the north part of Waltham, within two miles of the centre of the town, and about eight from Boston, long known as the Brown Farm. Said Farm contains about 120 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and orcharding, embracing a great variety of Pear and Cherry Trees, and a Wood Lot of thirty acres, covered with a large growth of good wood. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation, well watered, and fenced with good stone walls.

The buildings are all in good repair. They consist of a large, handsome, and commodious Dwelling House, (supplied by means of aqueduct, with the best of spring water brought into the house in three rooms, and if required can be carried into every chamber,) a large and convenient barn, with a first rate vegetable cellar under the same, and aqueduct in the yard; cider mill, mill house, tool house, carriage houses, piggery, and other convenient out-buildings. The whole suitable for a country seat, or to be improved as a milk and fruit farm. The above is a rare chance for a gentleman of business in Boston, as it is but a mile from a Railroad depot.

Terms easy. One half of the purchase money, or more, can remain on mortgage if required.

For further particulars, inquire of JAMES RUSSELL, Esq., West Cambridge; JOSEPH PORTER, near the Colleges, Cambridge, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

mh30 5w* BETSEY BENT COLBURN.

Assignee's Sale of a Farm,
AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Auction, the 10th of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises—

That well known valuable Farm, formerly owned by Solomon Hopkins, situated in Framingham, within one mile of the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and 1¼ mile of the village in the centre of the town.

The Homestead contains 75 acres, divided into mowing, pasture and tillage, with a good share of excellent river meadow. The buildings are a commodious House, a Barn, a Woodhouse, Hoghouse, Grainery, and Sheds, all in good repair. Said Farm is well watered by a large pond and river.

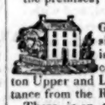
Also, 20 acres of Woodland about one mile from the house. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

For further particulars inquire of CHARLES HOSMER, on the premises, or the subscriber, in Saxonville. Sale positive.

HENRY RICHARDSON, Assignee.
Framingham, March 26, 1844. 2w mh30

Farm at Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,



The Farm lately owned by Moses Garfield, deceased. Said Farm consists of about one hundred acres, and is situated in Needham, on the Worcester Turnpike, one mile from Newton Upper and Lower Falls, and about the same distance from the Railroad Depot.

There is on the premises a large and convenient modern built two story Dwelling House, Barn and outbuildings, and two good wells of water. Also, about 250 Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds of Grafted Fruit. The premises can be examined any day previous to the sale, and part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired.

☞ For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM PIERCE, or MOSES GARFIELD, or of the Auctioneer. DEXTER WARE, Auct.
Needham, March 16, 1844. ep4w*

Farm for Sale or to Let,

Situated in Needham, about one mile from the Upper Falls, Newton. Said Farm contains from 70 to 80 acres of land, suitably divided into pasture, tillage, and wood: has a good house, and barn, and other buildings—all of which will be sold low, and terms of payment made easy. Any one in want of a Farm will do well to call and examine, as they can be accommodated with less land, should they not prefer the whole. The Farm, if not sold, will be let for one year or more, if application be made soon.

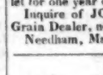
Inquire of JOHN BULLOUGH, Jr., Miller and Grain Dealer, near Newton Centre.
Needham, March 30th, 1844. 4w*

Farm for Sale,

In West Newton, containing sixty acres of good land, with a new house and good barn, a good peat meadow, and about one hundred and fifty fruit trees on the same. Said farm is well watered, and is situated about one mile from the railroad depot.

Apply to NATHAN CRAFTS, Jr., near the premises, or at J. MEAD'S store, near the depot.
West Newton, March 30, 1844. 3w*

Ploughs and Grass Seeds.



A full assortment of Prouty & Co's Improved Ploughs, which are warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Also, a large lot of GRASS SEED, of superior quality, for sale at Boston prices, by
E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, March 16, 1844. tf

A small Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated about half a mile west of the centre of Townsend, Mass., and on the county road leading from Keene, N. H. to Boston, containing about 45 acres. The buildings are new, consisting of a two story House, Wood House, Barn, &c. with a good well of water. It would make a very good stand for a mechanic.

Terms easy. For particulars inquire of Mr Oliver Scales, near the premises, or of
ISAAC SCALES.
Townsend, March 16, 1844. 6w*

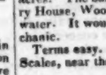
Half of a House To Let.

The owner of a house in the westerly part of Malden would let half of it.—The tenant can have with it 27 acres of land with a barn, if wanted. The half of the house contains four square rooms, and the location is pleasant and convenient. Water and other accommodations good. For particulars, apply to CHAS. D. ADAMS, or on the premises to
mh16 5t WALTER RUSSELL.

Ploughs for Sale in Middleborough.

NAHUM M. TRIBOU has for sale, at his place there, Ploughs of all sizes of the best construction. His prices are the same as at the Warehouses in Boston. He has them from the establishments of Ruggles, Nourse & Co., and from D. Prouty & Co.
Middleborough, March 9, 1844. 3m*

Peach Trees, &c. for Sale.



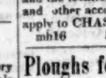
The subscriber has for sale at his Nursery in Roxbury, on the Dedham Turnpike, about one mile from Boston line, 1500 PEACH TREES, of the *most approved varieties*, thrifty and in good order.

B. MERIAM, Jr.
Roxbury, March 9, 1844. 6w*

House to Let.

A two story dwelling house, situated in Brookline, on the Worcester Turnpike, and about five miles from Boston—will be let for one year on reasonable terms. For farther particulars inquire of SIMON WARREN, in Warren street, Brookline.
March 30, 1844. 4t*

Nursery at Framingham.



Some thrifty APPLE and PEACH TREES may be had at AMASA KENDALL'S Nursery, near the Centre Village.
Framingham, March 30, 1844. 3w

Fresh Garden and Field Seeds,
For 1844.

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason,
AT THEIR
Agricultural Warehouse,
AND SEED STORE,
Quincy Hall, South Market St., Boston.

OFFER for sale a choice and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS and GARDEN SEEDS, raised expressly for them by honest and experienced persons, and the whole will be warranted fresh and of the best quality, among which are the following:

GARDEN SEEDS.

Long Orange and Large White Carrots, Early Turnip Rooted, Long Blood and Sugar Beets, Silver Skin, Red, White and Yellow Onions, Early and Late Cabbages, Ruta Baga and other Turnips, Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Cucumbers, Melons of various kinds, Early and Late Peas, a great variety of Early and Late Beans, Canada, Parker, Dutton, Tuscerora, Early White and Sweet Corn, Lettuce, Radishes, &c., Pot and Sweet-herb Seeds, Earliest Hill and Veto Potatoes. Seeds put up in boxes of various sizes, every kind neatly labelled, with the name and printed directions for its management and cultivation.

*** Dealers supplied on *unusually* low terms.

FIELD SEEDS.

White, Northern, Western and Southern Clover, Herds Grass, Northern and Southern Red Top, Italian Rye Grass, Foul Meadow, Kentucky Blue Grass, Millet, Spring Rye, Spring and Winter Wheat, Buckwheat, Barley, Bedford Oats, &c., all of the first quality, wholesale and retail.

Fruit Trees, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Grape Vines, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Dahlias and Roses supplied from the first Nurseries in the vicinity.

Agricultural and Garden Implements, the best and most extensive assortment to be found in any establishment in the United States.

Seeds, Trees or Plants packed with care, so as to be transported to any part of the country.

Quincy Hall, South Market St., Boston. mh23

A Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in East Needham, containing about sixty acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, having produced about 25 tons of first rate hay the past season, well fenced with stone walls and Charles River, which makes nearly ⅓ of its bounds. There is a valuable orchard of more than 100 Apple, Pear and Peach trees, of choice fruit, many of them in a bearing condition.

The buildings consist of a good two-story house, 24 by 37 ft. with an addition of another part 17 by 25 ft. A first rate barn, 60 ft. long and 40 wide, under which is a cellar 60 ft. by 53, making a fine piggery. Attached to the barn is a graanery, under which is a room where there are set kettles, pump, &c., for preparing food for swine.

Also a small Farm in Dover, separated from the one above described by Charles River, containing about 30 acres of good land, with a dwelling house on the same. These farms are in the neighborhood of the Dover Iron Works and within one mile of three Meeting-houses.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or of the Editor of this paper.

CALVIN FRENCH.
Needham, March 23, 1844. tf

For Sale.

IN the flourishing village of South Woburn, within three minutes walk of the Railroad Depot, Church, School and Post Office, and 30 minutes ride from Boston, the farm of the subscriber, formerly owned by the Hon. William C. Jarvis, containing about 70 acres of land. The whole, or any part with the buildings, will be sold low, and a very small amount only of the money required down, and the rest secured by mortgage; or the whole may be paid down if the purchaser prefers.

ISAAC SHATTUCK.
South Woburn, March 23, 1844. 3t*

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.
S. & G. HYDE'S NURSERY, NEWTON.

The subscribers have for sale a choice collection of Fruit Trees, comprising the best varieties of Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Plums, &c.

Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Grape Vines and Quinces.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, Althea, Peonies, Buckthorn &c.

☞ All orders addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention. Trees packed to insure safety to distant places. S. & G. HYDE.
Newton, March 23d, 1844. tf

Farm for Sale.

For Sale, a Farm situated in the West Parish of Andover, near the Meeting House.—Said Farm contains about 70 acres of good land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage, orcharding, woodland, and peat meadow, and is mostly fenced with good stone wall. The buildings are commodious, and all in good repair. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS.
Andover, Feb. 17, 1844. 12w*

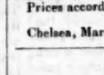
Fruit Trees.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF FRUIT TREES for sale, consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Quince, Cherry, Peach, &c.—Likewise Grape Vines of various kinds.—Also, Gooseberries and Currants, and Quicks, three years old, for live fences; all of the best and most approved kind, selected with the greatest care, and budded and engrafted on Seedling Stocks.

Prices according to quality.

THOS. JOHNSON.
Chelsea, March 2, 1844. tmy1

Farm for Sale.



The subscriber, wishing to dispose of the Farm he now occupies, offers it for sale. Said Farm consists of about 33 acres of mowing, tillage and wood land, and 6 acres of salt marsh. There is a large double house, chaise house, wood shed and shop, all in good repair; also, a barn 40 by 28, with a cellar convenient to keep cattle in. Said Farm is situated in Saugus, about 7 miles from Boston, on the old road to Salem. For further particulars inquire of AMOS STOCKER, Jr., on the premises.
Saugus, March 2, 1844. 8w*

Farm for Sale,

In the northeast part of Weston, containing about 140 acres, with good buildings thereon; the land is well divided into mowing, pasturage, woodland, &c.; it is well watered by a never-failing stream of water running through its centre.

Terms made easy. For particulars, inquire of ABIJAH WHITNEY, on the premises, or of WHITNEY & SHERMAN, Waltham.
Weston, Feb 17, 1844. 2m

House at Auction.

Will be sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a two story Dwelling House, nearly new and completely finished, situated in Framingham, at the Depot of the Worcester Railroad, with convenient out-buildings, garden, and half an acre of choice land, formerly occupied by Samuel W. Kendall.
mh2 ts ELIPHALET WHEELER, Auct.

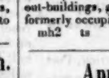
Apple Trees For Sale.

The subscriber has in his well known Nursery a choice lot of about 2000 APPLE TREES, from six to nine feet in height and very thrifty. They are grafted with Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, Porters, Orange Sweetings, Newton Pippins, &c. Prices according to quality. MICAH LELAND.
Sherburne, Feb. 10, 1844. 12t f10

For Sale, or Exchange,
FOR PROPERTY NEARER THE CITY.

The REAL ESTATE lately owned and occupied by JOSIAH ADAMS, Esq., in Framingham.
Apply on the premises.
f24 tf

Fruit Trees for Sale.



A choice variety of PEAR, APPLE and PEACH TREES for sale in Hamilton, near the Railroad Depot, by the subscriber.
ALLEN W. DODGE.
Hamilton, March 23, '44. 8t

Henry G. Terry,
BOOK BINDER,
40 CORNHILL,
Over A. Tompkins' Book Store,
BOSTON. eptf

1844. Improved Eagle Ploughs, 1844.

MANUFACTURED BY
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason,
And for sale at the Manufactory in Worcester, and at their
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
AND
SEED STORE,
QUINCY HALL, BOSTON.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, have added to their extensive assortment of plough patterns, several *sizes* with *new* and *important improvements*, and have by means of machinery, introduced such uniformity in the structure of their ploughs, that all those of the same class being exactly of the same form and dimensions, all parts of the *wood* as well as iron, may be replaced with a facility that could not otherwise be attained.

In 1843 the Trustees of the Essex County Agricultural Society considering the *plough* the most important implement in agriculture, offered premiums for the *best plough*, under the direction of a most able committee, consisting of Messrs. *Newell, I. W. Proctor, Wm. Sutton, Asa F. Newhall*, and *Andrew Dodge*, Esqrs., a most thorough and persevering trial was had at Salem in October last, occupying two days. The committee in their report say,—"In testing the quality of a plough, the power by which a plough is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are prominent points for consideration." And after giving a statement of the first days' trial, at which there were 17 ploughs presented for trial, and giving the names of those who held the ploughs they say,—"As so much depends on the skill of the person *holding* the plough, the committee were at a loss to know what proportion of the merits of the work was to be attributed to the plough and what to the ploughman; and as there appeared in some instances an effort to enlarge the work beyond the natural powers of the plough, the committee requested the competitors each of them to produce two ploughs, one of large and one of medium size, to be tried on a subsequent day; the smaller size to turn a furrow 12 inches wide and 7 inches deep; the larger size to turn a furrow 14 inches wide and 7 inches deep. The examination of these ploughs took place on the 24th of October. The ploughs were held by members of the committee." The following is a copy of their table, showing the comparative amount of power in pounds required to operate the different ploughs:

MEDIUM SIZE PLOUGHS.

Winslow of Danvers,	462 lbs.
Prouty & Co. Boston,	425 lbs.
Ruggles & Co. Worcester,	412 lbs.
Howard, Hingham,	412 lbs.

LARGE SIZE PLOUGHS.

Winslow,		512 lbs.
Prouty & Co.,	Sod A.	487 lbs.
Ruggles & Co.,	Eagle No. 3,	425 lbs.
Howard,		450 lbs.

In speaking of the Improved Eagle plough, to which they unanimously awarded the highest premium, they say,—"As near as we can ascertain, this plough combines all the good qualities manifested in either of the others, with some peculiar to itself," and "further, our attention was particularly called to the *quality* of the castings on the ploughs of Ruggles & Co., their *finish* and *durability*." "Their appearance certainly is more perfect than any thing we have elsewhere seen." "The process of *chilling* the *points*, the entire *edge* of the *share*, and *flange* or *base* of the *landside*, gives a permanence and durability to the work that renders it of a decidedly superior character." "And we think there is no hazard in saying the value of the parts thus made, is more than doubled by the process."

At the same Society's Ploughing Match, held at Andover Oct. 3, 1843, where there were forty-four competitors, nine of the ten premiums were awarded to ploughmen using ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

At the Ploughing Matches held in Massachusetts the same year, forty-three premiums were awarded to ploughmen using ploughs made by R. N. & M., twelve of which were the highest premiums awarded in the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, Plymouth, and Bristol.

As our Warehouse may be found the most extensive and complete assortment of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS to be found in the United States, embracing every tool used in the cultivation of the farm and garden. Also a large and well selected assortment of Field, Grass, Garden and FLOWER SEEDS, all of which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

Also, PLOUGH CASTINGS, for repairing most kinds of ploughs in use.

Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.
mh16 tf

POTTER'S
Botanic Garden and Nurseries,
CRANSTON, R. I.

100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the desirable varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Mulberries, &c. &c., can be furnished at this establishment, suitable for transplanting this present spring—some are of large size.

Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries, of the finest varieties.

Ornamental and Forest Trees, Evergreen Trees, Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, with a great variety of other choice Roses, Althens, Syringo, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, Vines, Creepers, &c. &c.

Green and Hot House Plants.

This establishment contains the most extensive variety of plants to be found at any one place in New England; the selections have been made from the most noted sources in this country and Europe; and the Proprietor flatters himself that persons cannot obtain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons wishing quantities will be furnished at lower prices than can be purchased at any similar establishment in the country.

Those in the city or vicinity, wishing to view the Plants, can by leaving Boston in the morning train of cars to Providence return in the afternoon, as the Nursery is but a mile from the city of Providence.

☞ Catalogues of the Plants will be distributed *gratis*, at the office of this paper.

☞ Trees and Plants packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the country.

ANSON HOWARD POTTER.
Cranston Botanic Garden, }
March 16, 1844. }

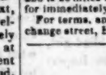
Productive and Valuable Farms
FOR SALE.

For sale a very productive Farm, situated 12 miles from the city, near a Railroad depot. The estate consists of about 76 acres of land, perhaps not surpassed in its quality of soil by any farm in the country. It is well divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasture and Woodland, and stocked with a rich variety of Fruit, Shrubs, &c., with a Garden containing all the variety of roots usually found in our gardens. There is a large amount of Wood on the farm and the buildings are good as new. The property is pleasantly located and will be sold for about the recent cost of the buildings.

Also a COTTAGE and FARM, containing 26 acres of superior land in a high state of cultivation, and with as great a variety of fine fruit as may be found on any similar estate in the Commonwealth. The property cost $2,500 and is 20 miles distant, and will be sold very low if applied for immediately.

For terms, apply to CHARLES McINTIER, No. 5 Exchange street, Boston. tf mar2

Farm for Sale.



A valuable Farm in Hamilton, situated on the Maine Eastern Road, and not far from the Eastern Railroad, consisting of from 80 to 90 acres of excellent land, divided by substantial stone walls into lots of Pasturage, Mowing and Tillage, with some woodland, and an excellent orchard of Apple and Pear trees, grafted with the best varieties, with Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, all in a bearing state. The buildings consist of a new genteel cottage, with all the usual conveniences, and containing twelve rooms, with piazza in front and rear, and surrounded by ornamental shrubbery, with a large Barn, Sheds, &c. The location is delightful and the Farm is in a high state of cultivation, and the estate is well adapted for a genteel residence. Price low, and terms easy.

For particulars apply to CHARLES McINTIER, No. 5 Exchange street, Boston.
March 2, 1844. tf

Subsoil Ploughs.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON manufacture several sizes of SUBSOIL PLOUGHS made in form like a genuine Subsoil Plough imported by them from Scotland. They have been thoroughly tested with great satisfaction as the increasing demand from all sections of the country testifies. The New York State Agricultural Society in Sept. 1843, awarded their first premium to the Subsoil Plough made by Ruggles & Co. Prices $6, $8, $10, $12 and $15.

Agricultural Warehouse, Quincy Hall, Boston.
mh23

Wanted To Hire.

ABOUT 25 acres fertile tillage land, within 8 miles of the city, loam or sandy soil preferred; lying well and easily cultivated, for which a fair rent will be paid. A line addressed to J. A. Q., Ploughman office, post paid, will be attended to. 3t* mh23

Joseph Breck & Co.,
NEW ENGLAND
Agricultural Warehouse,
AND
SEED STORE,
51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States, and would invite all to send in their orders as soon as possible, that they may supply themselves with the choicest varieties in good season for the Spring planting.

The following are a few of the most important kinds which they offer wholesale and retail, viz:

PEAS.

Cedo Nulli, Hill's Early, Early Dwarf, do Charlton, do France, do Warwick, Improved Blue Imperial, Woodford's Dwarf Marrow, Bishop Dwarf for borders, Knight's Dwarf, Dwarf Marrowfats, Tan do, &c.

BEANS.

Lima, Sabn, Horticultural Pole, Dwf. China, do Mohawk, do Marrow, Red Cranberry Pole, White do do, Kidney Pole, Dwf. Kidney, do Case Knife, do Six Weeks, &c.

CABBAGES.

Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Green Globe Savory, Red Dutch, Low Dutch, Early York, do Battersea, do Hope, do Venack, do Sugar Loaf, with a complete variety of other kinds, some of which are, Long Blood and Turnip Beets, French Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Long Orange, Early Horn and White Field Carrots, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Broccolis of all sorts, Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme, and Turnips more than twenty fine varieties.

*** They have just received per Ship Minerva, a fine and choice lot of new *Flower Seeds*, which together with an assortment of over four hundred kinds, comprise the most complete collection ever offered for sale.

*** *Fruit and Ornamental Trees*, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, Dahlias, Green-house Plants, Rhubub and Asparagus Roots, and all Nursery productions furnished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats and boxes, so as to be sent to Europe or any part of America.

*** Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms with Seeds of various sizes, containing a complete assortment, neatly put up in papers, labelled and sealed ready for retail, with printed directions on each package for its management and cultivation.

*** *Grass Seeds* at wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices. Also, Kentucky Blue Grass, a first rate article for Lawns. Clover Seed, Red and White, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Fowl Meadow, Northern and Southern Red Top, Barley, Oats, Millet, Rhode Island Grass, Buckwheat, &c, &c, of the best quality and for sale low.

Agricultural Books of all kinds, constantly on hand.

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TIE UP CHAINS!—Just received by the "Oceanus" 300 Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

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Fresh Garden Seeds for 1844.

HOVEY & CO.,
7 MERCHANTS ROW,
Near State Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Garden, Grass, and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Trees, Plants, &c.

HAVING completed their stock of Seeds for 1844, offer for sale one of the largest and most choice assortments to be found in New England. Their seeds are expressly raised for them, by experienced persons, and the whole will be warranted fresh and of the best quality. In the selection of the staple articles of Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Cabbages, Pears, &c., &c., they have given the greatest attention, and purchasers may rely on the genuineness of the kinds. A few of the more important kinds are subjoined:—

GARDEN SEEDS.

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet, Large white and orange Carrots, Ruta Baga and other Turnips, Silver Skin and Red Onions, Early and Late Cabbages, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Tomato, Pepper and Egg Plants, Early and Late Peas, Early and Late Beans, Early White and Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Melons, &c., Radishes, Lettuce, &c., Pot and Sweetherb Seeds, Earliest Potatoes.

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400 varieties of Flower Seeds, including superb assortments of Double German Asters, Double Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., raised at our own garden.—Also, every new and rare Flower Seed to be obtained in London, comprising splendid 10 Neck Stock Gillyflowers, (20 colors,) Double Poppies, Candytufts, Hollyhocks, extra fine large Pansies, German Carnation, Petunias, Pelargoniums, &c., received by the steamship Britannia.

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SEEDS, put in boxes of various sizes, from $5 to $20 each, all ready for retailing; every kind neatly labelled, with the name and printed directions for cultivation. ☞ A liberal discount allowed to country dealers.

FRUIT TREES, FOREST TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Roses, Dahlias, Grape Vines, Herbaceous Plants, Green-house Plants, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, &c., &c., supplied from our *extensive Nurseries* at Cambridge.

Catalogues gratis, and forwarded to all *post paid* applicants.

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Boston, Feb. 17, 1844. tf

Farm for Sale,

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in that pleasant part of Deerfield called 'Bloody-Brook,' containing seventy-five acres of land, most of it in a state of cultivation. It is situated on the main travelled road—near the Church, Schools, Hotel and Post Office. On the premises are a large two-story Dwelling House, spacious Barns, Sheds, Piggery, &c., all in complete repair.

The above is a very desirable situation for a gentleman of fortune, who wishes to farm it for pleasure—or for the real gentleman farmer who wishes to obtain his daily bread by the sweat of his brow.

Should any one wish to unite what is called Country Trade with farming, there can be purchased a first rate stand directly opposite the above premises.

Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
H. COWING.
South Deerfield,

THE POET'S CORNER.

THE CHILD'S THOUGHTS.

"Were I the sun"—"What then, my child?
Were you the sun, what then?"
"I would not shine, so warm and mild,
Upon such wicked men!
I'd wither up their budding grain
When just it leaves the earth,
And they should sow their seed in vain,
For never, never would I deign
To warm it into birth.

"But on the harvest of the good,
I'd send both heat and dew,
Till every young and callow bud
To golden fruitage grew.
The flowers should spring around his door,
Beneath my mellow rays,
And if he were despised and poor,
I'd fill with richest fruit his store,
And bless him all his days.

"Were I the rain"—"What then, my child?
Were you the rain, what then?"
"I ne'er would fall, so warm and mild,
Upon such wicked men.
I'd flood their fields till not a root
Could find a spot to cling—
And every young and tender shoot
Should float before the careless foot,
A drenched and worthless thing."

"Dear child, not so doth God bestow
His blessings on mankind;
He treats alike both friend and foe—
His love is unconfined.
He sends his rain upon the just,
And on the unjust too;
The wicked in his love may trust,
Nor are they from his bounties thrust
For all the wrong they do.

Yet oh, my child, how keen must be
The pain in that man's heart,
To whom, with generous hand and free,
God doth his gifts impart;
Unless he strive, with earnest zeal,
To bless the human race,
And often at God's feet doth kneel,
To thank him for his daily weal,
And praise him for his grace?"

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Ambition's Victim;

OR THE NEW ENGLAND PHYSICIAN.

A TRUE TALE OF REAL LIFE.

BY MRS. LUCY K. WELLS.

All that the majesty of mind commands—
All that the heart of man insatiate craves,
Is found in Hope's bright page;
And yet the mighty majesty of mind,
Ambition, Fame, are mixed with earthly leaven.
ANONYMOUS.

"A most incongruous title," some arrogant favorite of fortune exclaims, with a scornful curl of the lip. "A physician, engaged each day in the performance of his quiet duties, can surely be little exposed to the allurements of ambition." And is it indeed so? Is there nothing in the pursuits of medical science to rouse the energies of the noblest minds! Surely it is something to explore the hidden riches of nature, and the researches of science and bend them all to the beneficent aim of alleviating human sufferings—something to clear the clouds of gloomy despondency from a gifted mind, prostrated to the dust from sympathy with a diseased body—something to arrest the fleeting spirit when just ready to depart from its earthly tenement, and give back the loved one to the embrace of friends—to receive the blessing of those who were ready to perish, and to cause "the widow's heart to sing for joy" when the daughter who was the sunbeam of her home, or the son who was the stay and staff of her declining years, is restored to her after hope had taken its last lingering look, and all but the skilful, untiring physician had abandoned the sufferer in utter despair. So thought Edward Ralston as he folded in his arms his young sister who had just been rescued from death by the persevering skill of her medical attendant. Edward was a tall, awkward looking boy of fifteen. He was the youngest of four brothers, who had all, except himself, left the paternal home to seek their fortunes in the far west.—His father, a small farmer in Connecticut, had set his heart upon this son as the one who should guide his tottering steps down the hill of life.—For some years every tree he had planted or pruned, had been for his favorite boy. The neat stone walls with which his farm was enclosed, had been built for him—and as he looked around on the fruits of his industry he would say to himself, these things will remind Ned of me when my gray head is laid in the grave. Hitherto Edward had silently acquiesced in his destination. The capacities of his soul were yet unawakened; yet he was thoughtful, and observing of the operations of nature to a degree, which exposed him often to the ridicule of his rough and boisterous school-mates. Where is Ned! would be the inquiry on the play ground; for the kindness and gentleness of his nature made him a universal favorite. "Oh," said a brawny, red-headed fellow, "the last time I saw him he was counting the colors on a butterfly's wing, and bottling up a handful of bright looking bugs that he had been more than an hour collecting in the garden—and he tried to make me believe they were beautiful, forsooth, the simpleton! I believe he expects to get a living by birds and butterflies, and bits of curious colored stone, and strange outlandish herbs and flowers; for I heard his old father fretting about his filling the kitchen garden full of them." A loud laugh and clapping of hands from the merry group, bore testimony to the truth of their play-fellow's portraiture.

Such had been the pursuits of Edward's leisure hours hitherto. His father sometimes scolded and sometimes ridiculed him; but as he was obedient and industrious he generally suffered him to pursue his own course in quietness. But the time had now come which was to give coloring to his future destiny; and when he said to himself "I will be a physician," he fixed his eye upon the star which was to guide his course through life. He procured, I know not how, some simple elementary works on natural philosophy, and the structure of the human frame, and over these he pored day and night. He soon began to make experiments in the profession he had chosen. Unluckily an epidemic among the sheep gave the young devotee an opening for his skill in the Materia Medica.—Six of his patients soon rested from their cares and sorrows, and the patience of his much enduring father was buried in the same grave with them. "There Ned," he exclaimed in wrath as they witnessed the dying struggle of the seventh, "take your books and be a doctor, and then if *men* are fools enough to take your drugs, the sin is their own; but for these poor innocent dumb beasts, I will not let them suffer for your learning."

Ned's pale face grew yet paler, and his full black eyes looked as if they would start from their sockets at this mortifying rebuff. But he stole away to his little chamber, and soon lost the memory of his defeat in speculations on the cause why prescriptions so highly recommended for men, should not prove equally salutary for sheep. In the evening he seated himself as usual by the bright kitchen fire. His mother whose face beamed the very spirit of kindness, pursued her knitting quietly; though Ned thought she now and then cast an unusually sorrowful glance toward him. His fair young sister, whose delicate frame, and lovely intelligent countenance, suited ill with the homely scene, was nestled close by her side, arranging with the taste of a painter the various colors of her "patch-work bed-quilt," and often looking from her work to cast glances of deep tenderness around on the only beings she had yet learned to love. His father, with spectacles on his nose, was seated at a little round table, with the Bible, a volume of Fox's Book of Martyr's, a Treatise on Freedom of the Will, and the last newspaper before him. Each was tried in turn, and thrown aside with an expression of impatience, till at last with a reverend air, he opened that holy book, which had been his guide as he toiled up the hill of life, and whose hopes and promises were his solace now that he was descending the vale of years. For some moments he seemed to be reading, but perhaps an acute observer, would have seen that his thoughts were far away, even from the sacred pages. At length closing the book, he pushed back his spectacles, and said in a hoarse voice, which showed that he was struggling to subdue strong emotion,

"Ned, my boy, I believe your heart is not here in your old father's home, and our little farm, as it used to be."

Ned tried to answer, but his tongue was palsied, and refused to move.

"Well my boy, I see how it is; you want to be pushing your way in the world. I have spent many a weary day and night for my boys, and I hoped for one of you, to watch over me and your old mother, when we are children again. But I never yet tied the hand of my boys. If you want to try your skill with the rest in swimming on the current of life, why then go. 'Tis little your mother and I can do for you, but that little you shall have, and our blessing too."

He paused, and a slight twitching around the mouth of the stern seeming, but kind-hearted old man, alone told what a struggle it cost him to give up the cherished hopes of years. The mother silently wiped a tear from her eye; and Ned, after many attempts to speak, finally articulated: "Father you shall never be ashamed of me," and then retreated to his own room to give vent to his full heart.

* * * * * * *

His books were his world, and he shrunk with the instinctive delicacy of an imaginative and gifted mind from all communion with the uncongenial beings by whom he was surrounded. The preparatory college studies were mastered with a rapidity which astonished his aged teacher, and drew from him many a fond prediction of future eminence. Alas! he knew not that he was thus fanning the flame which was to consume him.

His college life wrought a wonderful change in the silent recluse. He found there those who could understand and sympathize with him; and from the shy, awkward boy he became an intelligent noble looking young man. Yet there was even then a careworn look, which to a practised eye, told of midnight vigils by the pale light—of hours stolen from needful slumber to explore the exhaustless mines of intellectual wealth, which were then opened to his enraptured gaze. The day when he left his Alma Mater was a proud day for him. He left with honor; and his father and young sister were there to hear the rapturous plaudits which his performance called forth. The old clergyman, who was his earliest teacher, was there, and the applause of others was unheard when the young student saw his face light up with an exulting smile, and then beheld him brush the unbidden tear from his eye. "Were you satisfied with me," he whispered to the delighted old man as they dispersed among the crowd. "Yes, I was proud of you; but remember my boy, that earthly honors will not purchase a seat in heaven. Don't make fame your idol, and worship it, for you will find it but a faithless friend upon a death bed. "I know it well, my dear Sir," he replied—"I will remember your advice, and seek a heavenly treasure—but now—I *must press forward*—I cannot pause now to think of eternity. When I am established in my profession *I shall be satisfied*, and then I will follow your kind counsel." Oh, how many a young heart has thus silenced the whispers of conscience, and lulled the soul asleep with the vain hope that the time would come when they should be satisfied with wealth, or fame, or pleasure, and be ready to turn their thoughts toward heaven. Did they but know that it is at Bethseda's fountain alone that the heart can find rest, or the fevered longings of the deathless mind can be allayed, they would not turn scornfully and ungratefully from the voice of heavenly compassion which says, "If *any* man thirst, let him come to me and drink." * * *

The traveller who is passing through Vermont is arrested in his course by the beautiful situation of a little village, on a high swell of land two miles from the Connecticut. In the aspect of the hamlet itself there is nothing remarkable. A few neat quiet looking dwellings are dispersed around a verdant square; while the ample church, which opens its doors as a refuge appointed by heaven to point the weary and the broken hearted to that home where sorrow and sighing shall flee away; and the air of quiet and repose which hang as a broad mantle over the scene, tell that there, if any where on earth, every warring passion in the breast of man should be hushed. It was there that young Ralston fixed his residence, among a people simple indeed in their manners, but possessed of sufficient intelligence to estimate and feel

"The power of thought, the magic of the mind."

They possessed, too, that refinement and delicacy of feeling which results from *moral* culture. On the Sabbath, every nook, and hill, and valley sent out its inhabitants, and all, from the gray haired patriarch down to the unconscious infant, were assembled in the house of prayer. The purifying and softening influences of public worship were not lost upon that unsophisticated people. Their religious teacher was a man of more than ordinary intellectual power. He was ardently and devotedly pious, and possessed that singleness of mind and energy of purpose which gives unlimited sway over the minds of others. His people had grown up under his teaching—they loved and venerated him as a father.

Here young Ralston commenced his professional career. There was no rival to obstruct his path. For a time his progress was gradual, and while needful slumber was allowed, and the Sabbath could be to him a day of rest, he bore up against the anxiety which his sensitive mind endured when he felt the lives of others entrusted to his care. He was constant in the house of prayer, and there the overtasked brain, turned to yet higher and nobler themes, could rest from the depressing and exhausting toils of the week. The Sabbath is indeed one of Heaven's best gifts to man; not less necessary is its holy rest to the cultivated intellect and the polished mind, than to him who eats his bread in the sweat of his brow. Then in the house of worship, in the presence of the great and beneficent Parent of all, the petty rivalries of literary strife are forgotten, the aspirations of ambition are hushed, and the soul feels the nothingness of earth-born cares and hopes when placed in competition with the interests of eternity.

But soon with success came an increase of labor and anxiety—labors more exhausting, anxieties more depressing, because the best feelings of his heart, as well as the energies of his mind were all enlisted in the profession he had chosen. And now fame began to breathe its seductive music in his ear. Not in the coarse notes of flattery from which a delicate mind shrinks instinctively, but it came

"Like the perfumes on the wind
Which none may stay or bind——"

in the half muttered "God bless you of the mother who clasped again to her bosom her little one, that seemed to her as one raised from the dead—in the respectful look and kindly words of the uncultivated tiller of the soil, a homage whose sincerity could not be questioned—in the eloquent though brief acknowledgments of the richly endowed and polished mind from which he had lifted the pall of despondency and gloom, cast over the soul by a diseased body; and in the soft though fervent tones of woman's admiration and woman's gratitude which sounded sweet in his ears as his gentle sister's voice. Thus lured onward, he paused not in his career; pressing on, and reaching forward to yet higher distinctions without consciousness that he needed rest. His professional cases and duties absorbed his whole soul.—He formed none of those gentle and kindly ties which, by dividing the thoughts and awakening the affections, tend to silence the clamors of ambition, which ever cries "give, give!" No wife welcomed his return to the domestic fireside, no little ones clung fondly around him; a boarding house was his home; rest and relaxation in his power, books were his only resource. But the softening influence of domestic charities were not all his spirit needed. The hallowing influence, the calming as well as exalting hopes of the christian, were strangers to his heart. He drank only of earth's troubled fountains, and though he had not yet found their gall and bitterness, for life's cup still sparkled for him, he drank but to thirst again and again. Some years thus passed away in unremitting labors on his part, rewarded by unrivalled fame within his own circle, and it was not a narrow one.

At this period a young man of brilliant talents and fascinating manners, offered his services as physician in the vicinity of Ralston; and soon after a severe and wide spreading epidemic called for renewed exertions, while at the same time, it awakened fears that his more showy rival would have it in his power to supplant him. He now knew no repose either of body or mind. The day was spent in administering to the sick—the night in making prescriptions, and consulting his books. He became emaciated, and looked pale and care-worn. His step once firm and vigorous was now at times alternately hurried, or feeble and unsteady; and some, more observant than others, noticed that he often pressed his hand upon his brow, as if though: and recollection cost him a painful effort. These appearances were however only momentary.—On the contrary, there was never before a time when his efforts and success were so brilliant. He seemed indeed like a being all soul and spirit. There was a dazzling brightness in his eye, a quickness and vividness in his perceptions, which inspired both admiration and awe. After a time, a shadow of unutterable gloom would pass for a moment over his countenance, and he began to whisper to the very few friends whom he trusted, of strange fantasies; he hinted of plots formed against him; and wild and groundless suspicions of his younger rival haunted his imagination. His friends knew not what to fear, but listened in silent wonder. At length, after a day of intense exertion, he returned home at a late hour to his lodgings, and entering with a pale and haggard look sunk apparently exhausted in a chair. "There, he has done it at last," he muttered in a low tone, "I have received a violent blow on the top of my head which knocked me off my horse. How long I lay insensible I know not.—Oh! there is such a weight here," he whispered faintly, putting his hand to his head.

His kind hearted hostess administered such simple remedies as her very limited knowledge could supply; but he seemed sinking, wasting—and the powers of his fine mind seemed rapidly decaying. An incident, trifling in itself, first gave his friends to fear that the spirit which had been like a powerful and sweet toned harp, vibrating at the slightest touch, was now hopelessly unstrung and shattered. It was a lovely evening in June. Supported on the arm of his hostess' son, a young man whose life he had saved, and in whom he felt a deep interest, he was walking in the garden and enjoying the balmy freshness of the evening air. The hour and the scene softened his heart and removed for a time the guard he habitually placed over the expression of his feelings. He spoke of his early home—of his father's worth, of his mother's kindness, in tones of deep emotion; and when he named his sister and dwelt on her deep tenderness and love for him his voice faltered.

"The truth is," he continued in a tone of deep and melancholy foreboding, "I am not, I shall never again be what I have been. I feel that I am prostrated. At times I think little of it—I suppose at such times *all* my powers are alike inert; but when a part of my mind revives, so that I feel the extent of my weakness and decay, my anguish is such that insensibility is preferable."

This conversation was reported to some of his friends, and alarmed them. At that time Dr. Nathan Smith, whose skill and knowledge gave him a power like intuition, was in the meridian of his fame. A messenger was despatched for him by Ralston's friends, who had no doubt his own impressions were correct, and that he had been injured by a blow upon the head. He came and questioned, and examined the sufferer; and then beckoning the landlady out of the room, asked her of his former habits—of his application—his hours of repose; and his appearance when perplexing cases were under his care.

"I cannot tell you, Doctor," replied the old lady, "how he seemed in other places, but I can tell you, for I shall never forget how he looked and appeared when my dear boy was sick a few weeks since. He is my only child—the hope and stay of my heart since his poor father was laid in the grave. My own doctor was absent when he was taken sick of the violent fever which had laid so many young heads low.—With a heavy heart I sent for old Doctor K., but Robert grew worse every hour, and in three days his cure was pronounced hopeless—no more could be done for him. Ah, these were heavy tidings for me! I prayed for submission—prayed that I might be willing to give up my last earthly treasure, and go down to my own grave alone, with no one to wipe the cold death-damps from my brow. And I thought I was willing—though I could say from the heart 'Not my will but thine, oh God, be done.' But when I sat down by my boy, and stroked back the curly hair from his pale forehead, and felt that all that I could do was to moisten his parched lips, and listen to his quick low breathing, oh, doctor! my heart swelled and rose, and I thought I should suffocate. I had sat thus by him twelve hours; he had not opened his eyes nor spoken, and I had no hope of again hearing that voice which had been my sweetest music. I was bending over him and listening to his faint breathing, when I heard a well-known step.—My heart bounded—it was my own dear physician. But when he opened the door, a death-like sickness came over me. 'Oh Doctor,' said I, 'you are too late. Had you come yesterday you might have saved him, but he is dying now.' I looked up at him, and he looked so pale, and shriveled, and weary that I was frightened. 'You are sick yourself,' said I.

"'No, no,' he replied immediately; what are you doing for Robert?'

"'Why, I am only wetting his lips; they told me he must die.'

"'Die,' he replied in a voice so deep and stern that I started, 'any body would die so.—There, take these,' handing me some bitter drugs, 'put them in hot water and bring them to me immediately.'

"He then threw off his coat, and began rubbing my boy with something—I forget the name—but I know it is very powerful; this he continued till I brought him the preparation he had ordered. When I returned to the room I was startled at the change in the doctor's appearance. He looked no longer pale and shrunk as before—I cannot tell you what I thought, but it seemed as if the spirit within had changed him to another man. There was no look of weariness, but he stood erect and firm; his face was flushed, and his eye so bright that I shrunk from his gaze. He now took his station by the bedside, and with the fingers of one hand pressed upon the pulse of the sufferer, he continued to give him, once in a few moments, what I had prepared for him. For some time there was no change. I felt scarcely a gleam of hope; and there was something so strange in the doctor's appearance, he looked to me so like a bright spirit, that I almost left caring for my boy in wonder and anxiety for him. I at last ventured to urge him to take some refreshment; but he bade me desist in a manner so different from his usual kindness and gentleness toward me, that I was ready to weep afresh.

"'My good mother,' said he, in a tone which seemed to crave forgiveness for his apparent harshness, 'I can swallow nothing now. I have often, he continued, with a sad smile, gone without food twenty-four hours when attending upon my patients, and now when our dear Robert's life hangs by a single hair'——

"Just at that moment the sufferer drew a deep sigh, and opening his eyes whispered in a low voice 'dear mother.'

"I was at his bed side in a moment, and oh how my heart beat! But the doctor put his finger on my lip, and motioned me to be silent. Such a glad joyous smile as passed over his countenance for a moment as he looked at me—I shall never forget that look—and then turning his head from me I saw the tears fall drop by drop on the floor. My son is raised from the dead; he is mine again—but he who saved his life"——

"He must die," said Dr. Smith, in a suppressed voice. "I see plainly how it is; there is no hope, for his own fervid spirit has consumed him. The brain has been over-wrought—*there* was the only blow he ever received, and he has been in truth his own destroyer."

And it was indeed so, the remainder of his sad story is soon told. He never recovered from that shock. There were indeed occasional gleams of brightness, which served only to render more dreary the mental darkness that had settled down like midnight gloom over that brilliant intellect. There were times when he seemed struggling with the incubus that weighed him down; when he strove to arrest the thoughts which flitted like shadows across his mind, and when he made painful efforts to give expression to emotions that seemed for a moment to be struggling for utterance. But it was all in vain; and in a short time even these momentary efforts ceased. Mind and body wasted gradually and almost imperceptibly away; and before the scene closed he was reduced to almost child-like imbecility. A simple monument in the village burying ground now marks the spot where, at the early age of thirty-two, Edward Ralston was laid in his long last home. [The Rover.

TRAINING CHILDREN ABROAD.

The annual report of HORACE MANN, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education gives an interesting description of the mode of teaching which prevails in the kingdom of Prussia. The course adopted by the teachers in that country might be emulated with advantage by some of the teachers on this side of the Atlantic:

"On reviewing a period of six weeks, the greater part of which I spent in visiting schools in the North and middle of Prussia and in Saxony, (excepting of course the time occupied in going from place to place) entering the schools to hear the first recitation in the morning, and remaining until the last was completed at night, I call to mind three things about which I cannot be mistaken. In some of my opinions and inferences I may have erred, but of the following facts, there can be no doubt:

1. During all this time, I never saw a teacher hearing a lesson of any kind, (except a reading or spelling lesson,) *with a book in his hand.*

2. I never saw a teacher *sitting*, while hearing a recitation.

3. Though I saw hundreds of schools, and thousands—I think I may say, within bounds, tens of thousands of pupils—*I never saw one child undergoing punishment, or arraigned for misconduct. I never saw one child in tears from having been punished, or from fear of being punished.*

During the above period, I witnessed exercises in geography, ancient and modern; in the German language—from the explanation of the simplest words up to belles lettres disquisitions, with rules for speaking and writing;—in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, surveying and trigonometry; in book-keeping; in civil history, ancient and modern; in natural philosophy; in botany and zoology; in mineralogy, where there were hundreds of specimens; in the endless variety of the exercises in thinking; knowledge of nature, of the world and of society; in Bible history and in Bible knowledge; and, as I before said, *in no one of these cases did I see a teacher with a book in his hand.*—His book—his books—his library, was in his *head.* Promptly, without pause, without hesitation, from the rich resources of his own mind, he brought forth whatever the occasion demanded. I remember calling one morning at a country school in Saxony, where everything about the premises, and the appearance both of teacher and children, indicated very narrow pecuniary circumstances. As I entered, the teacher was just ready to commence a lesson or lecture on French history. He gave not only the events of a particular period in the history of France, but mentioned as he proceeded all the contemporary sovereigns of neighboring nations.—The ordinary time for a lesson, here as elsewhere, was an hour. This was somewhat longer, for towards the close, the teacher entered upon a train of thought from which it was difficult to break off, and rose to a strain of eloquence which it was delightful to hear. The scholars were all absorbed in attention. They had paper, pen and ink before them, and took brief notes of what was said.—When the lesson touched upon contemporary events in other nations—which, as I suppose, had been the subject of previous lessons—the pupils were questioned concerning them. A small text-book of history was used by the pupils which they studied at home.

I ought to say further, that I generally visited schools without guide, or letter of introduction—presenting myself at the door, and asking the favor of admission. Though I had a general order from the Minster of Public Instruction, commanding all schools gymnasia and universities in the kingdom to be opened for my inspection, yet I seldom exhibited it, or spoke of it—at least not until I was about departing. I preferred to enter as a private individual, and uncommended visiter.

I have said that I saw no teacher sitting in his school. Aged or young, all stood. Nor did they stand apart and aloof in sullen dignity. They mingled with their pupils, passing rapidly from one side of the class to the other, animating, encouraging, sympathizing, breathing life into less active natures, assuring the timid, distributing encouragement and endearment to all. The looks of the Prussian teacher often have the expression and vivacity of an actor in a play. He gesticulates like an orator. His body assumes all the attitudes, and his face puts on all the variety of expression, which a public speaker would do, if haranguing a large assembly on a topic vital to their interests."

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

["Twelfth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind."]

This Report is always one of the most interesting of the numerous yearly pamphlets which are now issued. Seventy-five blind persons are now connected with the Institution, fifty-seven being in the schools, and the remainder in the work department. Improvements and facilities are constantly put into use which increase the means of education for this unfortunate class, until now they are prepared to earn more than a livelihood by their own labor. There is even a question raised whether the blind in this institution do not learn to read more easily through the sense of touch than seeing children do with their eyes. We are sorry to learn that the press department is at a stand for want of means to carry on the work. It is to be remembered that the wants of such an institution are large and always increasing. They require the exercise of the most liberal charity, and considering how faithfully and successfully this asylum has been conducted, and how intensely our community has ever been interested in it, we hope it will continue to receive the kindest encouragement.

Laura Bridgeman, the deaf, dumb and blind girl, has become an object of interest. The Report says;—

'During the past year a marked change had taken place in the condition of Laura, of such a nature as to render apparent to those around her, that her thoughts and feelings are becoming more matured. Her physical strength, which was formerly but feeble, has gradually and steadily increased, so that she is now, for one of her constitution, quite robust. The lengths of her daily walks would prove fatiguing for many of our young ladies even to think upon; for she usually walks at least six miles with no appearance of weariness, as it is her common custom to remain standing for the remainder of the evening. How far her habit of leaning heavily upon the arm of her teacher, in her promenades, may contribute to remove this sense of fatigue, may be a matter for question; but thus relying, her step is firm, and her manner perfectly fearless when she walks.

With this increased strength of constitution, her nervous disposition has undergone considerable change; her outbreaks of laughter, and bursts of expression, are no longer so sudden and violent.

It will be remembered that when she came to the Institution she was destitute of the sense of smell, and that her sense of taste was also imperfect, a natural result of the loss of the former sense. With regard to these senses, there has been, in some respects, a manifest improvement during the past year. She seems now like one acquiring the sense of smell, and with this sense that of taste has evidently advanced.

She has never, however, been known to apply any article to her nose for the purpose of forming a more accurate judgment respecting it, as Oliver Caswell and many of the blind pupils are in the habit of doing.

As evidences of her increased power in the sense of smell, it may be mentioned that she has repeatedly distinguished in the room over the kitchen the odor of roasting meat. When seated at table, also, she has been seen, after having partaken of one dish, to inspire like one engaged in smelling, and then to request to be helped from some dish of the presence of which she had been kept ignorant.

In *language* she has made rapid progress during the past year; and such is her present advancement, that she now acquires a dozen new words, at least, where she before learnt only one. These words are not merely the names of tangible and sensible objects, but even words more obscure in their meaning.

One method pursued by her teacher has been to read a story to her, in the course of which new words would occur; these were carefully explained, and on the next day Laura has been able to tell the story in her own language, frequently using the words explained, and in proper connexion.

The long words please her most, and are most used by her afterwards. From this circumstance, and because she associates so much with adults, the language used by her partakes more of the adult character than is common with young persons of her age. Her vocabulary of words, when compared with that of children of twelve years of age, in full possession of their faculties, may be considered equally copious, but more matured.

With the words she has learnt she is perfectly familiar; and, in conversation and writing, she never falters in selecting those which exactly express the thoughts she wishes to convey. She spends a portion of each day in writing in her journal, in which she notes every little circumstance which transpires in the Institution that comes to her knowledge. She also is in the frequent habit of writing letters to many persons who have opened a correspondence with her. It is an exercise in which she takes much pleasure.

In addition to instruction in language and in writing, she has during the year been studying Geography and Arithmetic. As stated in the last Annual Report, she had just commenced these studies.

With regard to Geography, she had, a year since, acquired a definite and accurate notion of the points of compass, and of territorial boundaries, and had learnt the boundaries of the city, and a few of the neighboring towns.

The plan pursued in teaching her this science was alluded to in the last Report, and is one which the seeing would do well to follow.—Laura was first taught the points of compass in a room, then the boundaries of the room. She next learned the geography of the house, and of the grounds on which it is situated. Having advanced thus far, the effort was made, and with success, to present to her mind an accurate idea of points of land, capes, bays, harbors, and rivers, by taking her to walk in places near them. A further step was made, when she became acquainted with the boundaries of South Boston, after which she was permitted to learn the boundaries of the city proper by crossing its bridges. Gradually and slowly was she taught the Geography of one town after another, till she became acquainted with all of any note in the State of Massachusetts, as indicated on the map. She is now able to bound all the States in the Union; can tell their principal towns, the rivers, their rise, course and termination, the productions, the natural curiosities, and much of the natural history of each state, in a manner more correct than most seeing children of her own age, or older. Her knowledge of Geography is not limited to the United States. She has studied that of North and South America, and her knowledge of the whole of the American Continent is far more extensive and correct than is possessed by many who are called educated persons.

Being taken a few days since to a large globe, and the Russian possessions in North America pointed out to her, she was able without hesitation, so accurate was her judgment of geographical position and distance, to place her finger at once upon Boston, a mere point on the surface of the globe, and not larger than the head of a pin. This was the first time she had ever been taken to the globe for the purpose of instruction.

During the hour devoted to Geography, her instructor, by way of amusement, has occasionally told her something of Astronomy. As an instance of the accuracy of her calculations, and the retentive character of her memory, when the length of the year of the planet Herschel was explained to her, she burst into a fit of laughter, and said, how *very young* the Doctor would be if he lived in that planet.

In Mathematics one great advantage, at least, has been gained. Her former repugnancy to mental arithmetic has been in a great measure overcome by the assiduous attention of her teacher. A year ago she had attained a certain degree of acquaintance with numbers. Since then she has been taught in Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, which she appears to comprehend as readily as most children of her age; and solves the most difficult questions it contains by the mental effort only. Twenty, thirty, and even forty of the sums, are the usual number which she performs in an hour's lesson. Having now thoroughly studied and comprehended this work, she will be instructed in one of a more advanced character.

In her moral conduct, Laura has uniformly exhibited those beautiful traits which have ever distinguished her. Her love of truth, perceptions of right and wrong, and detestation of deception, are daily exemplified in her life and action.'

A FREE POST OFFICE.

As freedom is a very popular term in this country why should we not occasionally make some attempt to extend it, while others are indefatigable in their attempts to extend *the blessings of slavery?*

The following suggestions from the New York Journal of Commerce are worthy of the consideration of every one who is desirous of Post Office reform. The present system is most arbitrary and unjust, but we see no prospect of redress unless the great body of the people shall manifest, in a still more decided manner, their detestation of tyranny in this department.

While tons and tons of electioneering filth are sent out of Washington daily at the public cost, by officers there, private individuals must pay three times as much for postage as they would pay if private mails were allowed of. *Seventy-one tons*, of what are called *public documents*, have been found by a Committee to have been sent out in the public mails in three weeks, all franked and carried at the public charge.

In the new bill, reported by Mr. Merrick, Post Masters are not to be allowed to frank, and no provision is made, instead of that privilege, for their compensation!

The Journal says:—

That the present Post Office establishment is in some respects a great evil, no one doubts. It is the most powerful machine for party corruption which exist in connection with the government. It extends its power to all parts of the country, including 14,000 distinct stations, and employs 20,000 persons, almost all of whom are expected to be subservient to the personal ambition of the appointing power. The party in power can always wield the machinery of the Post Office with great effect against the minority. The whole corps of Post Masters can be used as spies and informers, keeping up an unpaid correspondence with the party leaders, and so facilitating the movements of their own party and obstructing the movements of their opponents, as to create a great preponderance of power. If this machine could be made an absolute monopoly and all other channels of regular communication closed up, the party in power might easily practice oppression and fraud to any extent. The Post Office establishment is one of the chief temptations to dishonesty on the part of public men, and especially in the use of the franking privilege. In England, at one time, franks were made a source of great revenue to some members of Parliament. In our country the franks have been so long and so extensively used in violation of law, that the wrong has ceased almost to be thought of. Yet honorable men are called upon every day to extend the privilege still wider, and under circumstances not very satisfactory to their consciences or their honor. The Post Masters are corrupted and dishonored in the same way, and compelled often to decide between doing right and disobliging a neighbor. This silent, powerful, and continually operating influence, does great mischief; and taken in connection with the first source of corruption and misuse of power, produces an amount of evil which is not outweighed by all the good of the establishment.

That good, however, is in our estimation less perhaps than in the estimation of others. A great part of the establishment is entirely unnecessary. We know how incredulously all such propositions are received. We get so habituated, even in this free country, to rely on government helps, that we think we cannot do without them. Yet every new abolition of governmental interference in private affairs, is soon found to be a deliverance from a real embarrassment. In other countries, good people think that the Christian religion cannot be sustained except with the help of government. We have thought here, until lately, that the common operations of trade could not go on without the intervention of government inspectors, weighers and measurers. But we made up our minds at last, that they were a nuisance, and threw them off. A great many men are now learning to their surprise, that the currency can be sound and well regulated without the interference of government. How many old government walking chairs have been thrown aside within the remembrance of every man who has been twenty years an observer! We never did have a government machine for carrying *large* packages or persons about the country; so we have not to debate the question of our ability to do without such helps. The arrangements for sending large packages all over the country are so complete, that the merchants of New York can send their goods to lines heading within the city, which will transmit them safely to any part of the country. So it is with persons. If a citizen wishes to be in any other part of this country or Europe, he has little else to do than step to the right depot, and in the shortest possible time he will wake up at the point of his desire. If free competition can provide for all this, if it can carry men, cattle, and packages of merchandise, with dispatch and security, can it not carry such little things as letters? So far as private enterprise has tried this business, it has been done much better than by the government; cheaper,—swifter,—safer. If the government impediments were but out of the way, we have no doubt the same superiority would pervade a much wider sphere. The greatest and best of Post Office reforms would be, to throw open the whole system, and allow the government mails to be entirely superseded wherever and whenever the public can be better served by private enterprise. All the movements of government are expensive. Its buildings and establishments must be expensive. Every body who deals with the government, expects to charge more than he would to an individual. The agents of government cannot make bargains closely, and if they could, would often prefer to be cheated, inasmuch as the favor gained might be personal, and the money lost, public. Government is always slow. Its agents must keep the prescribed track. They have in general neither the power nor the disposition to be enterprising. But the case is entirely changed when individuals are engaged. The packages forwarded by the expresses, are despatched immediately on their arrival, and with the help of fleet horses when the business can be done more speedily with them, while the mail bags are thrown on the piers and allowed to remain there, or are dragged slowly to the office. Harnden, Adams and Pomroy, have their fleet horses and beautiful wagons dashing about town and Uncle Sam employs a drayman. Free Post Offices are always open; government offices open and close by rule.

But there is another consideration of great weight. The government mails are irresponsible; private mails are bound to make good all loss. Money stolen from the mails, even by a Post Master, is lost to the owner, but if stolen or lost by accident while in charge of a private express, the company are responsible. This fact will always exist in government mails; but if private mails were allowed, we should immediately have Post Offices established with ample property deposited as security against all contingencies. But let us stop here. Government mails must always be slow, dear, unaccommodating, insecure, and corrupting,—private mails the reverse in every one of these particulars.—With these views we consider that every facility ought to be given by the government, and encouragement by the people, to free mails; so that the government system may be superseded by the free system as far and speedily as possible.

A PRECIOUS TRIO. A diminutive, sickly looking youth named Edwin Sewell, whose "*mama said he was* 17 *years of age*," was arrested for stabbing Thomas Hyatt, aged 15.—This pair of hopeful youths resided in the vicinity of Henry street, and were both enamored with the beauty of a very *young* lady who also resided in that street, who has actually attained the age of twelve years and nine months! This demoiselle affected a passion for both the boys, but she secretly inclined towards Hyatt, and on his return from a stolen interview last night with Miss, the gentle Edwin—

"——in whose heart a war,
Of different passions strove,"

met him at the corner of the street, and let him have a taste of cold steel. In other words, Martin Edwin stabbed his rival so severely, that the wounded boy is considered to be in danger of his life. Whereupon Martin Edwin Sewell was placed in the Tombs, and the youthful heroine is inconsolable, as she may, by this affair, lose both her lovers. The families of this precocious trio are very respectable. [N. Y. American.

A SHINPLASTER BANK. Mr. Hardin of Ky. in one of his recent speeches in Congress, speaking of some of the Banking institutions in the country, says one of these shin plaster concerns suspended—called the Sandstone bank—and they gave notice that they would ultimately redeem their fives in whetstones, (laughter) their tens in grindstones, (more laughter) their twenties in millstones, (increased laughter) and for all above that, they give a general order on the quarry. (Roars of laughter.)

An express messenger who left Rochester, N. Y. on Wednesday morning last, in order to carry the news of the dangerous illness of Gen. Porter, of Niagara Falls, to his son in Boston, reached Rochester with the son of the General, on his way to the Falls, Saturday afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, having travelled over 1000 miles in 70 1-2 hours.

A NEW WAY TO GET VOTES. Major Hickman beat all his opponents for Mayor, at Memphis, lately, because, it is said, he pledged himself, if re-elected, to have "all the sidewalks and street crossings repaired in the best possible manner, for the express benefit and convenience of *the ladies.*" Very good.

A boy by the name of John Hopkins, about sixteen years of age, was accidentally caught in a belt in Mr. J. Nightingale's cotton factory, at Patterson, N. J., on Thursday week, and being carried up against the beams, had his brains dashed out in an instant.

ONE OF THE MISERIES. Receiving a newspaper from a friend with the marriage (marked of course) of a young lady with whom you have been desperately though secretly in love for two years.

REVENUE IN BOSTON. During the month of March, the amount of duties received at the Custom House was $453,000. There have also been 80 more foreign arrivals during the past month, than there were in the month of March 1843.

WESTERN RAILROAD. The Directors have voted to increase the rates of passenger fare, on and after the 1st of April, to $6 through between Boston and Albany, and to 3 1-2 cts. per mile for intermediate travel.

STATE LAWS.

RESOLVE granting taxes for the several Counties.

Resolved, That the sums placed against the names of the several Counties in the following schedule, are hereby granted as a Tax, for each County, respectively, to be assessed, paid, collected, and applied according to law, viz:

Essex—thirty-two thousand six hundred dollars;
Middlesex—thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;
Worcester—twenty-seven thousand dollars;
Hampshire—eight thousand dollars;
Hampden—seventeen thousand dollars;
Franklin—six thousand dollars;
Berkshire—fifteen thousand dollars;
Norfolk—nine thousand dollars;
Bristol—twenty-two thousand dollars;
Plymouth—twelve thousand dollars;
Barnstable—six thousand dollars;
Dukes—seven hundred dollars

Approved by the Governor, March 9, 1844.

AN ACT relating to Elections.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

In all elections for Representatives to the General Court, when a choice is not made on the first ballot, other ballotings may be had on the same day; provided, that in no case shall the polls at such elections be opened after five o'clock in the afternoon on said day—and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor, March 9, 1844.

AN ACT in relation to Insurance on Lives, for the Benefit of Married Women and other Persons.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Sec. 1. Any policy of insurance, made by any Insurance Company on the life of any person, express